The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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New Spring Patterns!
We are now exhibiting the largest and handsomest stock of Carpetings of all grades ever shown in this city.
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In Parlor "Q"
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DRS. McCHESNEY,
Corner of Randolph and Clark-sts.

THE JACKSON MYSTERY.

Examination of Judd Crouch on the Charge of Shooting Detective Brown—A Suspect Arrested.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The examination of Judd Crouch for alleged assault with intent to kill Detective Galen Brown was begun this morning, but not finished today. The testimony of Mrs. Bruce Chilcote was the strongest to sustain Brown's story of the affair yet brought to light. She swore to hearing the shot fired and to seeing a single rig pass going towards Brown a minute before. They were driving very fast, she said, but seemed to hold up in front of Sears' house, and a second later the shot was fired. The officers, detectives, and a number of attorneys still lean to the story of Brown's being a crank and shooting himself, but the testimony was rather against them. The examination was adjourned to Feb. 26, to await the arrival of Brown, who is yet unable to leave his house at Jonesville.

AN ANONYMOUS LETTER-WRITER ARRESTED.

Ever since the Crouch tragedy of Nov. 1 the family have received a great many letters, some anonymous and a number with signatures. A few days since Judd received a letter, mailed at Ionia, which stated that if Judd would send the writer $100 he would leave the country for good and not appear against either Mr. Crouch or Mr. Holcomb on matters relating to the original murder. He requested an answer to be directed to "John Weathers," Ionia, Mich. The writing corresponded with that of a number of anonymous letters which had been sent from various points in the State, and Mr. Crouch put the matter in the hands of a detective. Mr. "Weathers" called for his letter and was taken into custody.

VALENTINES.

Probably no person in Jackson County was so largely remembered on St. Valentine's-Day as Judd Crouch. He received innumerable valentines of all descriptions, one with a rope and loop, one representing a prisoner in a stone-yard, and another a big revolver. One that was mailed at Jonesville told Judd to beware, for he would be shot down without a moment's warning; a Winchester rifle would be used, and he would be peppered in the back of the head.

A SUSPICIOUS PERSON ARRESTED.

BRYAN, O., Feb. 18.—Marshal John B. Jones arrested Saturday evening John Foster, alias Youle, on a charge of being a suspicious person. After having been put in jail he asked of the jailer if he was arrested for being one of the Crouch murderers, near Jackson, Mich. When told that he was arrested on a charge of being a suspicious person, he still insisted that it was all up with him now, as he knew he was arrested as the murderer of the Crouches. He claims that his old partner was arrested a few days ago; that his partner followed Polley from Shenango Junction to Jackson, Mich., keeping shaded from Polley all the way; that Polley told him where he was going when met on the streets at Jackson two days before the murder. John Foster, alias Youle, is either a crank or else he knows who committed the murders. He seems to know all about the shooting of Detective Brown, of Jonesville, near the Crouch farm, some days ago. He will give no direct answer to any question, and insists on having his own way in telling what he knows. He has served a term in the Ionia workhouse at Ionia, Mich., and says he came from Petroleum, Venango County, Pa.

A COAL-MINE HORROR.

Explosion of Fire-Damp in a Coal-Mine at West Leisenring, Pennsylvania.

Nineteen Men Killed Out of a Total of Seventy in the Mine at the Time.

List of the Victims—Dreadful Sights as the Bodies Come to the Light—Personal Experiences.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—A terrible explosion of fire-damp occurred at 6:30 o'clock this morning in the mine of the Connellsville Coke & Iron Company, located at West Leisenring, four miles distant from this place, which killed nineteen miners. Fire-damp is the miner's term applied to light carburetted hydrogen or coal gas, which issues from the crevices in the roof of the mine. Wherever this fire-damp exists and comes in contact with the little lamp which the miners have attached to their caps the result is an explosion. This gas runs through the coal in the fissures, and it is impossible to detect it while mining. After-damp is a term applied to the air after the explosion, and it is that which suffocated the miners.

HOW THE MINES ARE WORKED.

There are constructed and in operation at the West Leisenring Coke-Works just 200 coke-ovens. It requires about seventy-five miners to keep these ovens supplied with coal. They work in two shifts, which are called the day and night shifts. The day-shift only comprises about a dozen, who drive headings, while the night-shift comprises the remainder of the miners. The night-shift goes to work early in the evening and goes off at 3 o'clock in the morning. This morning when the night-shift went off they saw no signs of any fire-damp, and the men on the day turn had been at work from 3:30, and it was not until 6:30 that the spout of fire-damp was struck. This mine is worked by means of a shaft which is 495 feet deep, and the sixty miners were at work at all parts of the mine, many of them half a mile apart.

LOCATION AND FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION.

The part of the mine where the explosion occurred was about 800 feet from the bottom of the shaft in a butt-heading. It was heard at a considerable distance both underground and upon top. The rush of air through the mine was terrific, and blew everything in the mine to atoms. The cars were blown to pieces, tracks torn up, and mules killed. Great confusion reigned among the men in the mine who were working at a considerable distance from where the explosion took place, and many rushed wildly to death simply because they did not heed the advice of experienced miners who escaped unhurt. There were in the mine in all—miners, drivers, and others—about seventy men. Of these nineteen lost their lives. Some were burned to death and others suffocated.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Michael Heffern, Irishman, 32 years old, burned; leaves a widow and six little children.

John Buckley, Irishman, 30 years old, single, suffocated.

Patrick Kennedy, Irishman, 20 years old, single, terribly burned; only child of an aged widow.

James Treacy, Irishman, 45 years old, single, burned badly on head and body.

James Baker, Irish, 24 years old, and leaves a widow and two children, burned on head.

David Lloyd, Welshman, 32 years old, single, burned.

William Davis, Welshman, 25 years old, single, suffocated.

Thomas McGeary, Irish, 35 years old, leaves a widow and three children, who are living in Cumberland County, England; burned.

John Hart, American, 25 years old, single, suffocated.

Michael Ripko, Hungarian, 34 years old, leaves a widow and two children; suffocated.

George Calis, Hungarian, 25 years old, wife in Hungary; suffocated.

Daniel Buckner, negro, leaves widow and two children; suffocated.

John Murray, Irish, 34 years old, leaves widow and one child; suffocated.

Peter Walters Irish, 30 years old, single, suffocated.

William Searing, American and native of this county, 35 years old, leaves widow and four children; suffocated.

Joe Backus, Hungarian, 30 years old, single, suffocated.

Andy Warmus, German, 30 years old, single, burned.

Albin N. Hackney, 35 years old, native of this county, leaves widow and one child; suffocated.

Gary E. May, a Marylander, with no friends here and nothing known of him.

DREADFUL SCENES.

It was a dreadful sight to behold. Many of those who were burned, when taken out of the mine and exposed to the air the flesh dropped off of that part of the body which was burned. Those who were suffocated looked quite natural, and seemed simply as if sleeping when laid out, as there was not a scratch on their persons to denote that any accident had happened them. It was not until about 7:30 or 8 o'clock that the dead and living could be taken out, on account of the danger from the foul air.

It would be supposed that the utmost excitement existed about the works after the explosion, but it was not near so intense as at first reported here. The men that were out of the mine and those employed on the outside acted in the most becoming manner, and stood ready, with brave and stout hearts, to assist in searching the mine.

To describe accurately the scene in the mine, the condition the men were in, the way they were lying, etc., is impossible. The men working at a distance from the place of the explosion were more or less affected with the foul air, which was driven with great force throughout the mine, and the only way for them to avoid death was to get to the main entrance, where the air was more pure owing to the direct connection with the air-shaft.

MINERS' RECITALS.

Richard Balsey, who is an experienced miner, and who was working in this mine this morning, tells the following in regard to his escape: He and his partner were at work only a few rooms from where the explosion occurred, and the moment of the report he knew what it was. He tore his clothes, giving his partner a portion, and telling him to stuff it in his mouth. He did the same with the other, which was part of a trouser-leg, but before doing so instructed his companion to be sure and follow him. They were in total darkness, as all the lamps were blown out. After going a short distance the other man told Balsey that he did not think they were on the right road, and left him. Balsey escaped, and the other man, whose name was Hackney, rushed frantically into the heading where the explosion had taken place, and is among the dead.

Patrick Murphy, another who barely escaped, says he crawled on his hands and knees from the heading. He got out into the main entry and there breathed the purer air and gained strength.

RESCUING THE LIVING.

It was not until about noon that all the men living were gotten out of the mine. The last man taken out—Henry Wilson—was thought to be in a dying condition, but was restored, and will get well. Men, women, and children stood at the top of the shaft waiting in terrible suspense for their friends to be brought out. It was there that joy and sorrow were mingled, and both expressed with tears and embraces. To see fond wives and children rush to and embrace the husband and father who was brought out alive was a glad sight, but the next moment to behold the grief and agony of the wife and little ones of him that had perished was a sad sight and cannot be described. The managers did everything they possibly could for these sorrow-stricken people. The dead bodies were taken to their respective dwellings in wagons, and the families properly looked after. Dr. Diehl, the company's physician, was on the ground and did all that medical skill could do for the sufferers.

FIRST NEWS—THE CORONER'S WORK.

There is no telegraphic communication between West Leisenring and this place, and it was not until nearly noon that anything was known here of the accident, when Mr. Taggart, the general manager of the company, and Mr. Howell, the store manager, arrived here after the Coroner. The Coroner and about two dozen others immediately set out for the scene of the disaster, and at 3:30 the jury was selected, and the houses containing the dead bodies were visited and the bodies viewed and identified. This was all the work done today by the Coroner and jury, and that body adjourned until Saturday at 9:30 a. m., when the evidence in the matter will be heard.

WRETCHED HOMES.

The unmarried men boarded around among the various families, and in almost every house where the dead were found there were two. In one house three of the dead were found—two on a bed and the other on the floor. The scenes in these houses were terrible, and must be seen to be realized. The general impression in regard to the mining class is that they have no heart and care little for their families; but had any such minded people been with me today among these people they would now have different opinions.

The Hungarian would not be credited for having any deep feelings, but one of the most distressing sights witnessed in my rounds today was in the house of Michael Ripko. As I approached the house mournful sounds were heard coming from within, and when the door was opened there, laid out on two chairs, was the dead body, and at its head sat the almost frantic widow, while a little girl and boy stood at her side, all weeping and stroking the face of him they loved dearly. I found this Hungarian family to be one of the cleanest and most intelligent of all those visited. The little girl could speak very good English. The hearts of all were much moved by this sight and each one contributed to the poor woman, and she was moved greatly by the generous action.

The company will bear the funeral expenses of all and aid the families in a proper manner.

THE MINE HERETOFORE CONSIDERED SAFE.

This mine has, ever since it was opened two years ago, been perfectly free from anything like fire-damp, and miners were always glad whenever they could get work there on that account. It is well ventilated by an air-shaft and fan at the main shaft, and the Mine Inspector has considered it a model in every respect. The Connellsville Coke & Iron Company has another works situated a few miles east of this one, which is called Leisenring. Both are under the general management of John Taggart, and John R. Tavernon is the Superintendent at West Leisenring. Both works are called after Judge Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., who is President of the company owning them. All the stockholders reside in the East—New York, Philadelphia, Wilkesbarre, and Mauch Chunk.

In talking with many of the miners this afternoon I noticed a total absence of any disposition to blame the company for any negligence, as is usual on such occasions.

THE "FIRE-BOSS'" REPORT.

Every mine has a miner who is known as the "fire-boss," whose duty it is to go through the mine once or twice every day with a safety lamp and see that the ventilation is all right, and, should fire-damp be found to exist in any part of the mine, it is reported, and men are not permitted to work or enter that part of the mine. Richards, the man who occupies that position at West Leisenring, says he went through the mine last night, and all was right. From the fact that the explosion occurred after the men had been at work for so long a time it is quite evident that the damp was not struck until the time of the accident.

THE DERRICK UNROOFED AND MULES KILLED.

The derrick by which the coal is hoisted from the mine and to which the immense coal-bins are attached is about 125 feet high, and so strong was the current of air forced up the shaft that the roof of the derrick was blown off. The two mules used in the mine for pulling the cars of coal to the shaft were also sufferers. One was killed and the other so badly hurt that it will die.

Mine-Inspector Sterner arrived on the ground about noon, and immediately began making an examination of the mine, and is pretty much of the same opinion as others—that no gas has heretofore existed, and that the crevice containing it was only reached this morning.

INCIDENTS.

Most of the dead bore no visible marks of violence, but had died of suffocation. Their faces generally are very black, smoke and dust having been blown into the skin.

The last man taken out alive was Henry Wilson, who managed to subsist on air in the very bottom of the mine till rescued. He was almost gone.

Many of those who were in other parts of the mine suffered severely.

Dick Balsey reports that the men acted much like horses in a burning stable. They were bewildered, and, not knowing which way to go, refused to go in any direction.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Failure of a Dry Goods Firm at Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The dry goods firm of John Roemer & Co., one of the oldest in that line in this city, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The firm has been in a shaky condition for some time, and the losses sustained by the flood only hastened a collapse that was inevitable. The assets and liabilities have not yet been definitly ascertained, but the firm is supposed to owe about $16,000. Mr. Roemer claims that creditors will be paid in full.

Reported Failure of "Ned" Jones a Small Board of Trade Operator.

It was reported yesterday that "Ned" Jones, a small operator on 'Change, was in financial difficulty, but inquiry later in the afternoon only led to a partial verification of the rumor. Mr. Jones was not to be found, and his statement consequently could not be obtained. From what was learned, however, it is believed that the failure, if it be such, is only a little one.

Suspension of a Manufacturing Firm at Hudson, Mich.

HUDSON, Mich., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Whitney & Co., large manufacturers of wagon and carriage woodwork material and wheelbarrows, made an assignment today for the benefit of their creditors without preference, Ira Swaney being appointed assignee. Liabilities are not known.

Failure of an Oshkosh Jeweler.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 20.—George Meyer, the leading jeweler of this city, made an assignment at a late hour last night, the fact being made public this morning. His liabilities are over $10,000 and assets less than $8,000. Poor business was the cause of the failure.

TOM ALLEN.

He Is Wanted in Kentucky for Engaging in a Prize-Fight in That State in 1876.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The case of Tom Allen, the noted prize-fighter, is still undecided. Today Gov. Crittenden should have passed on the requisition of Kentucky's Governor, and the report was received here early tonight that he had honored it. A later telegram just received from Jefferson City states that, in response to the urgent appeals of Chester Krum, Allen's attorney, the matter has been postponed for one day to give lawyers for both sides an opportunity to argue. The case dates back to 1876, when Tom Allen, under arrest for prize-fighting in Kentucky, skipped bail and escaped to Europe. Farrell, one of his bondsmen at that time, is the man at whose instance the requisition was made out.

A QUESTION OF COLOR.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Quite a commotion was created in the Linden-street public school this forenoon by the discovery of a colored young miss, who has been in attendance at the school as a pupil since the opening of the session last September. The person in question is Mary Wells. Her mother, it is alleged, is colored, and is known as Mary Brown. The rules governing the public schools do not admit of the races mixing, and so little Mary Wells was dismissed and assigned to one of the colored schools. Her mother claims to be white, and will in all probability institute legal proceedings against the school board.

SWEPT BY FLAMES.

The Capital of Prince Edward Island Devastated by Fire—Loss, Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—A fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning and destroyed nearly all the south side of Queen's Square. Newson's furniture establishment, the *Patriot* printing-office, the Cameron Block, Brown's shops, Henry Beers' shops, and Heartz's Building were totally destroyed. The post-office, from the roof of which the Dominion Government caused the slates to be stripped a couple of years ago and substituted unpainted wooden shingles, caught fire in the roof and was completely destroyed. Besides the post-office, the savings-bank and customs other Dominion offices were in this building.

THE SUFFERERS.

The following persons had their places of business destroyed, in most cases with heavy loss: John Newson, furniture manufacturer; the *Patriot* printing-office; Powers' barber-shop; Wakefield billiard-room; Fraser & Reddin, druggists; Molean & Martin, barristers; Warburton & Conroy, barristers; McLeod & Morrison, barristers; Kennedy, confectioner; Desbrisay & Angus, insurance agents; Nelmes, bookstore; Taylor, jeweler; Hazzard, stationer and printer; W. & A. Brown, dry goods; Henry Beer, hardware; and others.

The total loss is about $300,000, upon which there is an insurance of $100,000.

The fire was caused by the upsetting of a lamp in Kennedy's confectionery. Joseph Weeks, an old man, dropped dead in the excitement.

AN ALARMING SITUATION.

The fire soon after it started assumed alarming proportions. A family named Williams and an old lady were rescued with much difficulty. It was hoped the fire would be confined to Kennedy's Building and Hazzard Block, but the water gave out and the progress of the flames could not be stopped. The firemen worked hard, but could do nothing.

The Dominion Government Building, which contained the post-office, savings bank, custom-house, and excise office, cost $70,000. The wind is blowing a gale tonight, and it is feared sparks will set fire to other property.

[Charlottetown is the Capital of Prince Edward Island, British America, and of Queen's County. The city, with a population of about 7,000 souls, is situated on the Hillsborough River, near the southern coast, and possesses one of the best harbors to be found in the adjacent seas. The town is well built on gently rising ground. Its principal edifices are (or were) the Government buildings, which were quite extensive, the Episcopal and Scotch churches, several chapels, the barracks, and a fort. It also has an endowed academy, a national school, iron and woolen manufactories, and extensive shipbuilding yards.]

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Struggle Between the Representatives of St. Louis and Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The contest for the location of the Democratic National Convention is growing more animated. The choice still lies between Chicago and St. Louis. Louisville is to have a complimentary vote on first ballot. Both St. Louis and Chicago are confident. The question of time is an important and may be controlling element. St. Louis wants the convention early in May, and Chicago advocates August. The politicians favor the later date. They want two months to attack the Republican candidate.

Said Carter Harrison: "We want a late convention. We are too poor. We want to do as I do in the campaigns in Chicago—hold the conventions late and let the Republicans spend all of their money first and then we come into the inheritance. The convention will go to Chicago. It is all fixed."

It will not be forgotten that four years ago the Chicago delegation had it all fixed, but William H. Barnum had not then reached here. He arrived and it was all fixed, for it was found in two hours' time that he had chosen St. Louis. Barnum is expected tomorrow, "and," says Potter Palmer, "we shall know more about it then." Possibly Mr. Palmer remembers his experience of four years ago. Ald. Hildreth thinks that he has found spies of St. Louis in the Chicago camp who carry instant news to the enemy's headquarters. He has made rhetorical mince-meat of one of them. Hildreth seems to have learned that Morrison really prefers St. Louis. No one else has discovered that, but it has been left for Mr. Joseph Chesterfield Mackin, Secretary, to discover the real philosophy of the combined movement of the silkstockings and short hairs of the Iroquois and the County Club. His platform is thus laid down: "Chicago is the most pronounced Democratic city north of Mason and Dixon's line. Chicago, which is in Cook County, represents one-seventh of the total vote of Illinois, and it is in a position now to protect the Democratic voters and its nominees as it has not been since the beginning of the War. In the face of the United States Marshal for Northern Illinois, which Marshal is Chairman of the Republican State Committee, flooding Chicago with all classes of adventurers as Deputy-Marshals on the day of election, a well disciplined Democratic organization in Chicago will in 1884 for the first time have a majority of election judges in each precinct in the city and the county, and it is a clear guarantee that the Democratic voters and the Democratic nominees will not be intimidated or disfranchised by thieving United States Deputy-Marshals. The Democratic organization of Chicago is not committed to any particular candidate for President and will show no less than 12,000 majority for the standard-bearer no matter who he may be."

To all of this Capt. Boffinger, of St. Louis, said: "Now, that is downright bosh. If the Chicago men base their hopes of getting the convention on their ability to convince the National Committeemen that Cook County will give a Democratic majority for President they won't get the convention. Chicago may go Democratic at some rum election that puts in fellows like those (pointing to the rooms of Chicago's Ornamental Committee of Entertainment) but Chicago will no more go Democratic next fall than Missouri will go Republican."

This is a sample of the talk, but the best arguments are all in favor of Chicago, and the men who are doing the work expect to win.

A CAUCUS.

At a caucus of the Democratic members of the House held this afternoon Messrs. Carlisle, Randall, Morrison, Eaton, Reagan, Barbour, A. S. Hewitt, Thompson, and Cobb were appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the Senate in relation to the organization of a Democratic Campaign Committee, and to report at a joint caucus to be held next Wednesday. The Chairman of the caucus, S. S. Cox, was instructed to appoint a committee of six to coöperate with the Sergeant-at-Arms in securing the prompt attendance of the members when a call of the House is ordered. The following resolution was adopted, its object being to prevent a repetition of proceedings similar to those of Monday night: "That it is the sense of this caucus that no Democrat should absent himself from the House without leave."

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Arrived, the steamships Erin, from London; the Oder, from Bremen; the Wieland, from Hamburg; and the State of Nevada, from Glasgow.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Arrived out the steamships St. Simon, Denmark, Furnessia, and Donon, from New York; the Prussian, from Boston; and the Alicia, from New Orleans.

NEW YORK'S MAYOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The Assembly has passed the bill vesting the absolute appointing power in the Mayor of New York—yeas, 70; nays, 51.

IOWA LEGISLATURE.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The two Houses spent a portion of the afternoon in listening to eulogies upon the late J. N. Holbrook, member from Delaware County. After these services were concluded the Senate had a hot discussion on Senator Bloom's bill to prohibit dealing in options. This measure was aimed at the bucket-shops, but its phraseology was such that doubts arose as to whether it would not apply to legitimate trade. It was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee for perfection.

A bill to limit the general expenditures of cities to the amount of the annual appropriation bills was passed.

In the House a large number of petitions were presented, principally favoring woman-suffrage. A delegation from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union met the School Committee this evening, and urged them to recommend legislation compelling instruction in the common schools as to the effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system.

Charges are being made against the financial management of the State Agricultural College. In all probability these rumors will lead to an investigation.

THE ARCTIC VICTIMS.

Arrival in New York of the Bodies of De Long and Companions—Funeral Services Saturday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The steamship Frisia arrived here today with the bodies of the victims of the ill-fated Jeannette expedition. The steamer was met at quarantine by Commodore Upshur, of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, accompanied by naval officers and relatives and friends of the deceased Arctic explorers. When the Frisia came to her wharf, ten large skeleton cases, six feet and some odd inches in length, placed just above the saloon and ranged side by side across the deck, were pointed out to the party as containing the remains. If any one doubted this he had only to read the carelessly-traced ink characters on the boards—the names of Lieutenant-Commander George W. De Long, Jerome J. Collins, Dr. James M. Ambler, Walter Lee, George Washington Boyd, Henry Hansen Knaack, Carl Augustus Gortz, Adolph Dressler, Nelse Ivorson, and Ah Sam. The bodies of the dead men had been in the first place carefully wrapped in Russian felt and placed in metallic coffins filled up with cork dust. These were in their turn enveloped in felt and placed in the coffins, which were of plain wood, the joints being all white-leaded, brass nails being used in their construction to prevent corrosion. The coffins were then covered with felt and canvas and placed in their wooden frame for the voyage across the ocean.

THE REMAINS REMOVED FROM THE SHIP.

The boxes were removed from the steamer tonight and placed under lock and key on the pier in the care of the company. The outer coverings were removed, but no one will be permitted to see the coffins until Friday morning, when they will be transported at an early hour to pier No. 1, this city. The bodies of Lieutenant-Commander De Long, Lee, Knaack, Gortz, Dressler, Ivorson, and Ah Sam will be interred at Woodlawn. The remains of Jerome J. Collins will be sent to Cork, Ireland, those of Dr. Ambler to Philadelphia, and those of Mr. Boyd to Alexandria, Va. The bodies, it was stated, were not in a good condition of preservation.

Inside, the smoking-rooms of the Frisia, placed on a table, were the floral offerings to the memory of the deceased men. They were beautifully fashioned in the shape of crosses and crowns, and the names of those for whom they were intended were attached to them.

Lieuts. G. K. Harber and William Schultze, U. S. N., also arrived on the Frisia. They are the officers who were sent to the Lena Delta two years ago to recover the bodies, and who have had the care of them ever since. The official reception of the bodies will be held Friday and the funeral services will take place Saturday.

AN EXCITING MAN-HUNT.

The Negro Rugg, the Long Island Desperado, Recaptured After a Hard Chase.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The negro fiend Rugg, the murderer of the Mayhews, and assailant of others on Long Island, and who broke jail in Long Island City a few nights ago, was recaptured today. He had been traced last night to Winfield, Long Island. Engaged in the man-hunt were Deputy Sheriffs, ten policemen, and at least 150 citizens. They hunted by lantern-light and were armed with old-fashioned revolvers, rusty muskets, shotguns, and agricultural implements. This morning, as the policemen were searching several unoccupied buildings at Winfield, a villager said that he had been told by a member of St. Paul's Church at Woodside that a piano-cover was missing from the Sunday-school room, and that some one must have slept there Monday night. The officers started at once for Woodside. Upon arriving at the church the Sergeant found a crowd of men, women, and children in front of the edifice. One officer burst in through a window, and on searching found the negro behind the vestry door. The door gave way all at once and the negro was seen speeding into the churchyard. The officer followed on a run and the villagers outside fell back from the negro. The negro was Rugg, and upon reaching the open air he made for a fence over which he clambered. Sergt. Whitcombe who had followed, fired a shot at the fugitive and missed him. In attempting to clear the fence the officer fell upon a picket and injured his leg severely. A policeman who was fleeter than the Sergeant ran Rugg down in about 300 yards. The murderer appeared to be weak and surrendered without resistance. An old German woman brought a rope, and the negro's arms were bound tightly behind his back. The villagers booted and yelled at the trembling captive, but no attempt was made to carry into execution the threats of lynching which have been made so freely by Long-Islanders since last Sunday night. The villagers crowded about the prisoner when he was secured, but whenever he made a move which suspicion could torture into an attempt to free himself moved back. Rugg was taken to Long Island City and placed in the jail from which he had escaped.

Rugg says: "I played off sick Sunday night for the purpose of trying to escape. The fit was a sham. I assaulted Murphy. Mayor de Bevois hit me with a club. I hit him with a stool and ran as far as I could go up-stairs, broke a window, dropped from the sill to the ground, and ran to the railroad track and along it until I reached the woods. I was in Winfield early Monday morning, and saw Baker and ran back to the woods; I went to the village again the same night. I asked a man to buy me some crackers. He did so, and I went back to the woods. I remained there until last night. I saw men with lanterns hunting me. I ran past one and got to the church, where I slept all night. When in the woods I met a colored man, who wanted me to go to New York. I told him I was afraid. My intention was to go back to the jail and give myself up. I received 25 cents from one of the Supervisors who visited the jail Saturday."

COPIAH.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20.—The investigation of the Copiah outrages was continued today. Baller, a member of the independent committee, testified that a mob came to his house and threatened to burn the house if he didn't join them.

Jefferson Shields (colored) testified that 100 armed men came to his house; one of them presented a pistol to his head and said if he did not vote the Democratic ticket he would blow his brains out. He started to the polls election-day, but, seeing armed men, returned home. He said he heard shooting throughout the county Saturday and Sunday.

Henry Edward (colored) testified that five men came to his house the Sunday before election and put a rope around his neck. One put a pistol to his head and made him promise to vote the Democratic ticket.

AN OFFICER INJURED.

Officer Kinland, of the Pinkerton force, was severely injured early yesterday morning while on duty in the Rosenberg Block, which was burned out Saturday night. He started from the front of the building to close the rear shutters and stepped on a broken board, which gave way and precipitated him into the basement.

SOUTHERN CYCLONES.

Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Other States Swept by Resistless Tornadoes.

Many Towns Almost Obliterated and Hundreds of People Killed and Wounded.

Great Loss of Life at Rockingham, N. C.—Many People Homeless and Destitute.

GEORGIA.

A FUNNEL DIVIDES.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—A volume of cloud, with a loud rumbling noise, was observed moving north from the Alabama line yesterday, near the edge of Harris County. The skies overhead assumed a dull, leaden hue, with that peculiar tint which denotes an overcharge of the electric current. The great handle which marked the track of the destructive funnel from the gulf here split like the prongs of a fork, one taking a northeast direction, following the valley of the Chattahoochie, further up bending to the west, striking Cave Springs and Rome, across the country through Bariow, Cherokee, Pickens, and other counties west, seeking out an outlet possibly in the vicinity of Norfolk, Va. The other prong took an eastern curve, careening through Dougher and Sumter Counties across to Columbia up to about the Atlantic. Along the track of this fork the destruction of life and property was fearful.

FIVE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

One of the first results was the destruction of the wires, thus rendering news difficult to obtain. As it is enough has been gotten to show that 500 lives at least have been lost, that 5,000 houses must have been destroyed, and that the damage to property must reach $1,000,000. The stories of suffering are incredible. The storm pursued the well-known course from the gulf to the northeast. Here in Atlanta the storm did little injury, this immediate vicinity being on the edge of its track. Rain fell in large quantities, however, and the rivers in the vicinity are much swollen.

MANY LIVES LOST AND A THOUSAND HOUSES DESTROYED.

ROME, Ga., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—A terrific wind and rain storm visited here. It commenced at half-past 1 o'clock and continued at intervals until Broad street was flooded, while the signs and awnings flew in all directions. The rainfall was tremendous. There was a considerable fall of sleet during the storm. The fine residence of W. S. Crane, in course of erection, was completely demolished, and about 1,000 residences were destroyed in the county. The barn of J. H. Dowdle, about two miles from town, was entirely destroyed. A number of frame houses in the upper part of the city were demolished. No loss of life in the city is reported.

Advices received from Cave Springs report great loss of life. It is reported that Mr. Gillard and young Mr. Gilliard were killed by the falling beams. Two negroes are also reported killed. Mrs. Hoke was seriously injured. The family of Mr. Ford were also seriously hurt on the line of the East Tennessee Road.

Below Cave Spring great loss is reported, reports coming in from different portions of the country saying that everywhere fences, barns, and outhouses were demolished. Many rumors are current as to the loss of life. The storm was the most terrific that has visited the country for years. The Oostanaula and Etowah Rivers are rising, and serious apprehensions of an overflow are felt.

AROUND CAVE SPRINGS.

CAVE SPRINGS, Ga., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—A dreadful cyclone passed within a few miles of our village at twenty minutes to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the southwest to the northeast. Such destruction was never seen before as the storm has left in its track. The dwelling and outhouses of T. G. Gallard were all blown down, and Mr. Gallard was killed outright. The residence of J. B. Lapsey, one mile from town, was completely demolished and Miss Holt was wounded severely. Dantand Connor's fine merchant mill was blown down. The home of Arthur Ford was destroyed and every member of his family more or less injured by the falling timbers. D. H. Copeland's house is in ruins, and Mrs. Copeland is thought to be mortally wounded. The eldest daughter is severely wounded. Mr. Hetcher Filly and two of his children are wounded. The house of R. B. Sims was unroofed, but the family escaped unhurt. The outhouses of James and Hugh Davis are all blown away, and the residence of B. C. Yancey is unroofed and his outhouses blown away.

A ROUNDHOUSE BLOWN DOWN.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—A terrific cyclone struck the eastern portion of the city yesterday noon. The colored Baptist Church was blown down and trees, fences, and a number of small buildings in Brownville and Lynnwood were destroyed. The greatest damage done was at the depot-yard, where a roundhouse was blown down. Two small negroes were removed from the débris, one of them in a dying condition. They could not be identified. The roundhouse contained six engines, all of which were rendered unfit for use; several of them were completely demolished. There was not a single engine in the city except an old one used at the depot to switch, in consequence of which passenger-trains on the Mobile & Girard Railroad were delayed several hours. The total damage in the city is probably $50,000. A hail and rain storm followed the wind. The roof of the jail and also the roof of the building where the chain-gang is kept were torn off by the mighty winds and strewn in bits for a hundred yards away. The inmates went down on their knees, confident their last hour on earth had arrived. In the course of the cyclone the Muscogee

atoms, and he and his little son were saved from instant death by throwing themselves behind an immense trunk that caught the timbers. Tates' mill on Long Swamp and the mill at Cool Springs were both blown down. I reached Tates by the southward-bound train about ten minutes after the cyclone passed, and saw the distressed inhabitants just as they were emerging from their demolished homes.

TWELVE CHILDREN KILLED.

"At Canton I heard the most distressing story. As the train stopped there a courier rode into town at a furious rate for a physician. He stated that seven miles above Canton a school had been dismissed on account of threatening weather. Some of the children on their way home had stopped in an old house to escape the rain. While they were in there the storm struck the house, blowing it down and killing twelve children and wounding a number of others."

A PLANTATION RUINED.

At Harlon, besides damages in the interior, the plantation of George Granade was ruined, houses demolished, and timber carried off. On the plantation of Dr. Reese a negro was killed. Mrs. Wade, wife of the overseer, was seriously wounded. The gin house of John A. Fawcett was demolished.

HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Late yesterday afternoon and last night Georgia was visited by the most destructive of the many cyclones that have from year to year swept over the State. Over 10,000 persons are homeless and destitute and in hundreds of cases without anything to eat.

At Davisboro a young man named Porter, a son of Nathan Jordan, four white ladies, three little girls, and six negroes are not expected to survive their injuries. Surrounding villages are raising subscriptions. Two hundred are homeless here. Nothing was saved.

A few miles further east the falling ruins of a cabin were ignited by a stove, and a negress and her two children were killed and their corpses burned. Three negro children were fatally injured six miles from Waynesboro. Every plantation in that vicinity was stripped of buildings and the people are without food. Israel Glascock and his wife were carried through the air and buried with fatal force to the ground.

At the Village of McBean not one house was left standing. A negro woman was the only one killed. A flying paling was driven through her body.

The loss of live stock is terrible. In some places small herds were completely annihilated. Rains and monstrous hail-storms accompanied the wind. Particulars are still coming in slowly.

THE LATEST.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 20—12 m.—[Special.]—Further advices received here at a late hour tonight from points along the two routes taken by the cyclone, which swept through Georgia yesterday, not only confirm previous reports, but give additional casualties. In Jasper County, the Town of Hillsboro, named after the late Senator Hill, it being his birthplace, was completely swept away. The town was composed entirely of wooden houses, and as a consequence was an easy victim.

In the adjoining county, Putnam, the damage done was equally as great. A wooden structure in which Representative Robert C. Humbert and five negroes had taken sheiter was blown down. Three negroes were killed outright and the others seriously injured. Representative Humbert was caught under a chimney and so seriously injured that the worst results are expected at any moment. Humbert for twenty years has been prominently connected with Georgia politics, and was considered one of the best and purest men in the State. He was candidate for State Treasurer in the Counties of Warren, Haynes, and Talbot. Many trees fell, many of them weighing a pound each, inflicting a great deal of damage to live stock.

Advices from Putnam note the death of eighteen negroes from the ravages of the storm.

A piano was carried half a mile from its snug corner in the house of a prominent citizen and left bottom upwards in a field.

ALABAMA.

A STREAMER BLOWN INTO THE WOODS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—A fearful cyclone and rain-storm swept over this section, coming from an easterly direction, where the damage is greatest. It had nearly spent its fury on reaching here. A house fell on a woman at Opelika, fatally injuring her. Wire fences, roofs, and trees are down. The steamer Maggie Burke was blown over the high overflowed Alabama and lodged helplessly in the woods opposit Montgomery.

A RECORD OF TERROR, DESTRUCTION, AND DEATH AT LEEDS.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The TRIBUNE correspondent boarded the regular passenger train on the Georgia Pacific today, and went to Leeds, fifteen miles east of this city, to get further particulars of the terrible cyclone that swept through the Cahawba Valley yesterday. No idea of the devastation can be conceived without visiting the track of the cyclone. At 10 o'clock the people saw a dense funnel-shaped cloud, black as night, approaching, and the whole heavens illuminated with a peculiar glow. As it approached shafts darted from the top of the cloud towards the earth with almost lightning rapidity. At 1:30 o'clock it swept over the Town of Leeds, 100 yards east of the depot, leaving absolutely nothing in the way of houses and trees in its path. It followed the track of the Georgia Pacific Road six miles, covering it with débris. The westbound train from Atlanta was fifteen minutes behind time and escaped total destruction. The eastbound train was stopped by a tree blown across the road some distance from the track of the cyclone, and thus both trains were saved. Before night 200 hands were put to work clearing the road, and this morning trains passed without delay.

The scene around Leeds beggars description. A house just completed was blown away, and not even a brick left where the house stood. Horses, mules, and cows were killed, and in some instances had fence-rails driven clear through their bodies. At Dr. Wright's two horses were killed and three blown away and never heard from. He is a contractor on the road, and all his horses, twenty-three carts, and two wagons are utterly demolished and blown away.

VICTIMS.

The most heartrending news was that brought to the station by people giving an account of the dead and wounded. The following is the additional list of dead as far as heard from around Leeds:

John Poole, his daughter Alice, and son James; Sam Davis, Robert Davis, Mrs. James Wright, Mrs. Carr, all white.

Sam McCree, Dave Cloud, Burton Keith, Jeff Few, colored.

The last-named was blown 300 yards, and when found had not a vestige of clothes on. The heads of two negroes were crushed so that the brains ran out. One had nearly every bone in his body broken.

The following is a list of the wounded, at least one-third fatally, and the remainder all seriously:

S. H. West, R. L. Wilson, Mrs. Bass, Tom Little, Louis Poole, Clark Batson, wife, and two children, Mrs. White, Mr. Moore, Jim Herring, Mrs. Glass, Mrs. Davis, James Wright, Tom Wright, Joe Wright, Matt Wright, Jack Wright, Amanda McLaughlin, all white.

Pomp Jackson, Bill Brannan, Tom Milton, Jim Sadler, Mat Camp, George Taliafero, John Barnes, Henry Freeman, Charles Cosby, Andy Stevens, Tom Little, colored.

Mrs. Bass had a small rock an inch in diameter blown into her back, and it had to be cut out by physicians. She is not expected to live. At Poole's house a trunk containing $1,500 was blown away. Also two bales of cotton were blown from this place. By actual count twenty-seven dwelling-houses are utterly demolished, besides many barns and outhouses. Widow Carr's house was blown down, killing her, and immediately after the cyclone the débris caught fire and burned. Many of the people who had gathered at Leeds from the surrounding country have fearful experiences and narrow escapes to relate.

RELIEF.

The citizens of Birmingham, aided by the officials of the Georgia Pacific Railroad, have acted nobly in sending prompt and substantial aid to the sufferers. Money and supplies in abundance have been sent out by special trains and everything possible done to relieve the distressed. Six physicians of this city went out promptly and are attending the wounded.

INCIDENTS.

At Brock's Gap, ten miles below here, the cyclone was severe. Nine houses were blown down and fifteen persons injured. Being off of the railroad no definit information can be had of the extent of the damage there, though every report makes matters worse.

At Leeds the cyclone was attended by a severe hail-storm, some of the stones being as large as a man's fist. In Mr. Jenks' yard, a short distance from the track of the cyclone, a lady's fan and basque were blown into a tree and lodged. No one knows whence they came. A strange horse and two cows, badly crippled, were found in the field. Many instances are reported where trees two feet in diameter were literally torn up by the roots and carried 500 yards. Trees larger than a man's body were twisted off twenty feet from the ground like pipestems. A large scope of country remote from the railroad, through which the cyclone must have passed, is not yet heard from, and it is feared when the reports come in the list of dead and wounded will be increased five-fold. Never in the history of the country has such a terrific storm swept over this section.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE HAVOC AT AMBERSON.

ROME, Ga., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The city was flooded today with wild rumors of the destruction wrought by the cyclone which passed through this section last evening, and from all quarters came up heartrending accounts of the wounded. Some only received a passing salute from the storm in the shape of a small gale and a heavy fall of rain and hail. The cyclone gathered full force near Germania, in Alabama, and entered the Goshen Valley in North Germania at 12 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The track of the cyclone ranged from 300 to 400 feet wide. It swept through the valley, hugging the foot and side of the mountain and demolishing everything in its path. At and immediately around Amberson, the greatest damage was done. William L. Johnson was killed, and his wife injured and not expected to live. Mrs. William Jones and two grandchildren were killed. Stephen Aiken, his wife, and daughter were killed. Mr. Minton and family were hurt, and some of them fatally. The school-house of Allie Johnson, containing forty children, was completely wrecked, and Johnson and twenty-five children seriously injured. Dr. Ackers and wife were seriously wounded by the falling timbers of their house. Dr. White and wife were carried with parts of their house about 300 yards, and escaped with a few injuries. Over twenty people are reported killed whose names have not yet been learned. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was completely demolished. A dwelling on the plantation of Dr. J. L. Hughes was swept away and three persons killed and several wounded. Mr. Zach Brown and one son were among the killed.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

The cyclone made a clean sweep from Ladiga to Cave Spring. A large number of stock were killed, and hundreds of people left perfectly destitute. The wake of the terrible winds presents a picture beggaring description. Passengers on passing trains saw families, mothers with babes in their arms, children clinging in terror to them, standing out in the pitiless storm, with no retreat near save that offered by the wild woods. Their homes were in ruins. There is no telling yet what the loss of human life amounts to.

From Cave Springs the cyclone took a northeastern direction, passing near Cartersville and going in the direction of Augusta.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A HURRICANE OF UNPRECEDENTED SEVERITY.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Last night a hurricane unprecedented in the extent of loss of life and property swept along the southern border of this State. The morning had been cloudless, with the temperature about 88°. In the afternoon heavy masses of cloud piled up and the night was intensely dark. The wind rose rapidly, and by 8 o'clock blew a gale here. For five hours the lightning was almost continuous, and the most vivid ever seen here, while buildings were shaken by thunder-claps. There were three electric storms in the midst of the general storm. One of these at 9 o'clock swept just north of here in Wake County, near Cary, wrecking the dwelling of Tinker Sorrell, as well as all his outbuildings. Sorrell was caught in the ruins and his leg broken. Sweeping on eastwardly the storm wrecked the large residence of George Peebles, a prominent farmer, crushing him to a jelly under the heavy beams. A timber struck his brother, destroying his sight and causing fatal injuries. Their aged mother was badly hurt. All stock on the plantation was killed. To the east of this farm many small buildings are reported wrecked.

South of here from fifty to 100 miles the storm was most furious. The sky appeared to be on fire. The velocity of the wind was sixty to 100 miles an hour. The storm entered the State from South Carolina, having at Darlington, S. C., killed four men. Telegraph wires were prostrated, and trains nearly blown off the track.

At Beaver Dam, Union County, seven houses were wrecked and a number of people wounded.

AROUND POLKTON.

Near Polkton, Anson County, a white man and his wife in a farm-house went into the cellar. The house was blown entirely away, the woman instantly killed, and the man caught in the timbers and badly wounded. Several negroes were killed in houses and in the public road. Among the dead found there was a mother with a baby clasped close to her breast. The wind had blown both away from the ruins of a house into a swamp.

Great trees, among them the largest oaks and pines, were swept away like straws. The air was full of flying débris. Hail fell continuously, stones accurately measured being two and a half by one and a half inches. The track of the storm is marked by utter devastation.

TWENTY-THREE KILLED.

Leaving Polkton, it passed in an easterly direction, crossing the Carolina Central Railroad two miles west of Rockingham, and then in all its fury struck that town. Rockingham has a population of about 1,000 and is a prominent station on the line of the Carolina Central Railroad, a hundred miles from Raleigh and near the South Carolina line. Just at 9 o'clock the storm struck the town and in a moment had wrecked nearly all houses in the northern suburb. The people, not suspecting such a catastrophe, were caught in their houses and twenty-three instantly killed. These were white and black men, women, and children.

EIGHTEEN WOUNDED.

Eighteen persons were wounded, many of whom will die. The roar of the storm was so loud that the sounds of crashing buildings could not be heard. The lightning blazed and blinded people as they rushed out of the houses. Many by thus running out escaped death or wounds, but others were killed by flying timbers in the streets and fields. As the storm died away the shrieks and groans of the wounded were heard in all directions. The storm continued, but the living sought to find the dead and succor the wounded. Parties of searchers moved about guided by the blaze of the lightning. Battered and bleeding bodies were seen everywhere. All that section of the State is wild with excitement. The wires are down in such a way that no telegrams can be had direct from the scene.

From Rockingham the path of the storm is traced nine miles. It left death in its wake everywhere. At McComb's Mill it swept that structure away, blowing mill-stones fifty yards. Reports slowly coming in from the interior off the line of railroads show that only a glimpse of the real extent of the disaster is yet had. It will be a week before all the sad news is known.

SIX DEAD BODIES.

The news from Lillington, Harnett County, tonight is that six dead bodies were found in the path of the storm near that place. That county is rather thinly settled, most of the people being Scotch. The people are overwhelmed with disaster, and those at near-by points have done their utmost to relieve the wants of the suffering people.

COURSE OF THE STORM.

The news from other parts of the State shows that the storm came into North Carolina from the southwest and then changed its course to almost due east, following the line of the Carolina Central Road. But few people on this line escaped some damage. The path of the cyclone is said to vary in width from a mile to five miles. The roads are blocked with fallen timber. It is reported that parts of houses were blown miles away.

The cyclone did not reach Laurinburg, which was at first reported partially destroyed.

At Charlotte no damage was done.

In the east, embracing the counties of Anson, Richmond, Stanley, Harnett, Montgomery, and probably Moore, Chatham, and Randolph, accurate news cannot be expected before tomorrow. Efforts are being made to get telegraph lines in order. It is not probable that any relief will be needed from points outside.

The news from Wadesboro is that no special damage was done there save the blowing down of a few small buildings.

MANY PEOPLE KILLED.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 20.—Twenty-five houses—all in Philadelphia settlement—were leveled by the cyclone. The bodies of three white men and eleven colored were recovered. Search is making for others who are believed to have been killed.

At Pioneer Mills, Cabarrus County, six houses were blown down and a colored woman killed.

At Woodward a negro and his wife were killed.

At Winnsboro three negroes and an aged white lady, Mrs. Sterling, were killed. Mrs. Sterling's son and daughter were blown from the house into a tree.

At Concord two brick residences were partly demolished.

At Manley and Keyser the cyclone destroyed everything.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

TWO CHURCHES AND FORTY OTHER BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—South Carolina was visited last night by one of the most destructive cyclones that have ever occurred in this section. The tornado entered the State from a northeasterly direction, and Chester was the first town struck. Two churches and about forty other buildings were blown down. The damage is estimated at $50,000. No persons were killed, but six or eight were seriously injured.

THREE PERSONS KILLED.

The storm then continued its march of devastation, and Chappells, a small town on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, was laid in waste. Two men and a child were killed:

EIGHT LIVES LOST.

Towards midnight the Town of Darlington was attacked by the resistless cyclone, and great destruction of property and loss of life followed. Six persons well killed outright, and at least twenty others injured more or less seriously. Mr. R. W. Boyd, an eminent lawyer, was dangerously hurt.

Near the Village of Manning considerable damage was done, and two children were killed by a falling tree.

At a station on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad three freight-cars loaded with guano were blown off the track and tossed nearly fifty feet away.

The Town of Millen was nearly destroyed.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

The residence of W. H. Slattworth, Edgefield County, South Carolina, was blown down, and, the ruins taking fire, his little daughter perished.

The dwelling-house of J. C. Hankinson and the store of J. T. Boyd at Jackson were blown down and three negroes killed.

The storm visited other sections of the State, causing death and destruction. Tonight reports are coming in from various local cities, and all agree that the storm was by far the most destructive ever known in South Carolina. It is impossible at this time to state the extent of the damage done.

EIGHTEEN KILLED.

At Jackson Station, S. C., nearly every structure was blown away, and five negroes and a negress were killed. On Dr. Eaves' plantation one colored woman was killed and many injured. Tom Walters, colored, was carried 300 yards through the air and his brain dashed out against a tree. The wind then tore the body almost limb from limb. Two of his children perished near their father.

At Bradley twenty-five houses were demolished, and Dr. Ligon's whole family of nine persons perished beneath a church in which they had taken refuge.

At Ninety-six, a railroad station, a house was blown down, fatally injuring six persons and consuming an infant child in the burning ruins.

Telegraphic communication in South Carolina is badly interrupted, but the reports already in show that the disaster is a terrible one.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

At D. D. Dickert's plantation, in Newberry County, 100 acres of original forest were swept away.

At Matthews the Lutheran Church was blown down. William H. Eilers' residence was carried off and himself and child seriously injured.

All plantations are badly damaged. Several large fires were observed in the track of the storm.

Eight loaded cars standing on a track were carried forty yards and torn to pieces.

A man, woman, and child are reported killed at Anderson.

In the lower part of Clarendon County James Cubbage and Ben Baggetts and his child were killed. Six persons are known to have been killed in the county and fifteen wounded.

Serious loss of life and property is reported in the vicinity of Williamsburg County. The loss of property everywhere is very great.

ELSEWHERE.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Two cyclones passed over Bourbon County destroying a large amount of fencing and timber and demolishing the tobacco barn of R. B. Huchcraft with its contents. It also damaged the tobacco warehouse of J. W. Ferguson. The total damage will exceed $10,000.

FRANKLIN, Ky., Feb. 20.—This town was visited by a tornado yesterday afternoon. A large tobacco factory, owned by New York parties, was blown down, and the Boiceau Hotel, the opera-house, and other buildings were unroofed.

TENNESSEE.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 20.—This city was visited yesterday by two destructive cyclones about two hours apart. They swept through the central part of the city, leveling many houses and doing serious damage to hundreds of buildings. Two churches were nearly blown down, two towers blown off the court-house, one end was blown out of the Franklin Hotel, and there was much other destruction. Many persons were seriously injured in falling houses, but none killed outright. The roof of the *Chronicle* office, rafters and all, was lifted up and carried over Eder's Opera-House and driven through another house two blocks beyond. The damage will be very large. Every telephone and telegraph wire is prostrated, and trains are delayed.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20.—In the eastern portion of Clinton Parish, Louisiana, trees and fences for miles were blown down by the cyclone yesterday. Sam Hyams, colored, was killed.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Conflagration at Cortland.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The most disastrous conflagration that ever visited this thriving village occurred this morning. At 1:30 o'clock fire was discovered issuing from the rear portion of the Wickwire Block, a three-story wooden building on North Main street, in the very heart of the business portion of the town. The fire department had three streams on the building in twenty minutes from the time the alarm was given, but the entire structure was on fire by this time and the flames were reaching out toward the new Garrison Block on the north and Union Hall Block, immediately adjoining the burning building, on the south. A tremendous gale was blowing from the south, and the rain came down in torrents. The flames caught in the wooden window-casings and cornices of the Garrison Block, and in less than an hour the building was in ruins.

The fine brick residence of Mrs. T. Kestor, on the north, was on fire several times, but the flames were finally arrested and the building saved, although badly damaged. By this time the Homer Fire Department, which had been telegraphed for, arrived, and, as fire had broken out in the fourth story of Union Hall Block, all the efforts of the department were engaged in endeavoring to save the building and arrest the spread of the fire to buildings south of it. The buildings were completely ruined, but the fire was extinguished at 5:30 o'clock. The large wire factory of Wickwire Bros., containing over one hundred looms and a large quantity of manufactured wire-cloth and wire goods, stands immediately in the rear of the burned buildings, and these buildings were only saved by the almost superhuman labors of the firemen. Had it not been for the heavy rain-storm that prevailed until morning the entire square, comprising fully one-quarter of the business portion of the town, besides many valuable private residences, must have been burned. The entire loss as near as can be estimated will amount to $200,000; insurance, $100,000.

In Chicago.

The alarm from Box 43 at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the discovery of a dense smoke in the second story of the Ayer Building, No. 172 State street. No material damage was done. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a steam-heater.

The alarm of fire from Box 376 at 9:06 last night was caused by the discovery of flames in H. 2. Meilen's picture-frame factory on the fourth floor of Nos. 248 and 250 South Canal street. A loss of about $200 was entailed to stock and building.

Other Fires.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 20.—Fire at Goodwater, Ala., destroyed twenty-four buildings. Some substantial merchants were burned out. Loss, $100,000; insurance trifling.

HOLBROOK, Mass., Feb. 20.—White's shoe-factory burned this morning, throwing 300 hands out of employment.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Fire in Cortland caused a loss of $50,000.

WRECKED BY THE WAVES.

Great Damage Caused in the Inundated Sections by Tuesday Night's Storm.

Forty Buildings Wrecked at Metropolis, Ill., and Other Towns Similarly Afflicted.

Sad Scenes Witnessed Between Evansville and Mt. Vernon—Narrow Escapes—Appeals for Aid.

THE FLOODS.

CAIRO AND VICINITY.

MOUND CITY ALL RIGHT.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The hundreds of willing workers who besieged the levee at Mound City last night, and who, amid the chilling blasts of a keen, cutting northwester, succeeded in carrying the embankments through the terrible ordeal in safety, were this morning, when your correspondent visited the city, resting quietly on their oars, watching complacently the gentle beating of the now stilled waves as they harmlessly washed against the bank. A more cheerful community under the circumstances could scarcely be imagined. They still have eight inches good substantial gravel above water in front, while sixteen inches in the rear can be depended upon. The genial G. F. Meyers, Mound City's richest and most enterprising citizen, met THE TRIBUNE man at the front and was happy in offering the most genuine and substantial hospitality. He declared that the river never yet came high enough to swamp his favorit city, and that, while things had at times looked dubious, especially last night, the citizens had the pluck and muscle to fight for every square inch remaining in sight. Unless a strong north wind should set in, with the river nearly at a stand, there need be no question as to the gritty little town bobbing up serenely after the waters have fled. The National Cemetery, one mile in the rear of the city, can stand three inches of water yet, which is not in sight; while the splendid gravel road from the Ohio levee to the grounds, built by the General Government, is entirely intact.

PARTIALLY INUNDATED BUILDINGS WRECKED.

The tremendous storm of wind which passed over us yesterday swamped several partially inundated buildings on the Kentucky shore between here and Mound City. The fine two-story frame house on the farm of Capt. W. P. Halliday, immediately above East Cairo, in Kentucky, is a complete wreck, the wing being entirely overturned, while the main structure is careened, badly wrecked and broken—in fact, totally ruined. Several houses at East Cairo were overturned, but no lives are reported lost anywhere near here.

Capt. Hiram Hill reached here late last night with his boat, having about twenty people, all white but two, whom he had rescued from various drowned and swamped houses between Metropolis and Cairo. Thirteen of these poor people were found huddled, nearly frozen and quite famished, in a corn-crib, whose frail foundation had strangely been able to withstand the waves. The houses occupied by these unfortunates were swept away during the storm and are inland, with a rapid current beating them to pieces against the trees.

HAVOC AT BIRD'S POINT.

At Bird's Point, opposit Cairo, the storm played sad havoc. Eighteen small cottages were floated from their foundations, swept inward, and demolished against stumps and timber. Four belonged to John Henry, John Shannon, James Smith, and Mrs. Green, lost with entire contents. No property belonging to the Iron Mountain or Texas & St. Louis Railroad was injured. Scott Offrey and wife, who reside at Bird's Point, were in this city yesterday shopping, and at 2 p. m. started homeward in a light skiff, which Offrey pulled himself. At the willows, at a point below the Halliday, the storm struck them with awful force, almost instantly drenching them to the skin and demolishing umbrellas like a flash. The willows offered a slight shield against the terrible gale, and, pulling the frail craft further in, clung to the slight limbs with desperate grip. The rain continued for hours, the wind lashing the water into angry waves, which utterly prevented the possibility of venturing forth from the friendly shelter, and not until 2 o'clock this morning were they able to get from their unpleasant position, twelve long and dreary hours exposed to the weather.

THE SITUATION AT CAIRO.

The river is rising slowly, gradually falling off in the rate of rise—less than four inches the last twenty-four hours—and is fifty-one feet seven inches on the gage—seven inches below last year. The storm yesterday did little or no damage except the swamping of several slaughter-houses outside the Mississippi levee. The situation may be looked upon as excellent. Several slight abrasions made in the levees last night were easily repaired with gunnybags and rock. Before tomorrow morning the whole front of the Ohio levee will be covered by a line of barges, completely shutting out the heavy waves. Barges and all floating property belonging to Halliday Bros., Gray's Iron Line, the Cairo City Coal Company, the United States Government fleet under Capt. Knight, and the various railroads, have been placed at the disposal of the city authorities. Bulkheads are being placed on the Ohio levee from the stone depot to the point.

NEWS FROM BELOW—LADY CORRESPONDENTS.

The steamer Ella Kimbrough, just from Memphis, brings nothing new as to the overflowed districts. At Island No. 8 last night during the storm she stopped in midriver to rescue two men in a skiff. She succeeded, but got caught in the waves, nearly capsizing her, at one time the water standing a foot on deck and rushing entirely across her. She finally straightened up, considerably disfigured.

The usual "baby sweetly sleeping in its cradle, with a smile upon its face, serenely unconscious of surrounding dangers," has not yet turned up in our harbor, but a few are hourly expected, as several lady correspondents for the Chicago press have passed into the flooded districts above Cairo, to whom the "serenely-sleeping baby" offers special inducements. A lady correspondent telegraphs a Chicago paper an account of the finding of a crazy negress in a partially-submerged hut at New Liberty, Ill., while on a bed was the corpse of her father and her drowned child on the floor. A gentleman from Smithland states today that the report that the water covers the roof of every house in that place, and that not an inhabitant remains, is untrue, the crazy story being the freak of a fertile imagination.

METROPOLIS, ILL.

LIST OF BUILDINGS WRECKED BY TUESDAY NIGHT'S STORM.

METROPOLIS, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—At sunrise this morning your correspondent repaired to the river to make a report of the destruction of the storm or last evening, and found the water for acres covered with a mass of the débris of houses, stables, and fences which had lodged. This débris was covered with people getting out furniture, books, beds, dry goods, and other articles too numerous to mention. Boats were in great demand and none to be had. I finally secured a small canoe and began to make a survey of the wrecks. The amount of damage cannot be accurately estimated, but that it is over $100,000 there is no doubt. In my survey, beginning at the spoke factory, I find that Yost, Bigelow & Co. lost one barge containing 25,000 feet of flitch and other slight damage to the factory. Kimball Bros.' saw-mill damaged, slight. Cutting's ship-yard, engine-house, and warehouse demolished. Towle & Co., saw-mills, wareroom containing a lot of lumber, gone; another wareroom and stable wrecked. Mrs. Streader, front of residence knocked out. Fred Rascher, residence gone. Charles Shelton, residence off foundation. Mrs. Deer's residence over half destroyed. P. Hampendahl & Co., frame portion of warehouse gone. P. Fuante & Bro., flour mill, east end of engine room and doors in front of mill knocked out. Gear, Shelton & Co., foundry wrecked. A residence belonging to Obermark & Late gone. Mrs. Fuller, residence gone. J. C. Willis, two-story brick warehouse demolished. J. B. Lukins, singletree factory damaged one-half. McCawley's hotel, front and several portions knocked out. Mrs. Fergandez, two frame storerooms gone. H. Fergandez, doors and windows of saloon knocked out and stock floated off. Ben Daniels, front and back of saloon knocked out and gone. B. Baer & Co. and A. D. Davis, doors and windows of store-room out. C. H. Meyers & Co., front of brick warerooms knocked out. R. G. B. McKee, doors of bank building knocked out. F. Moallankamp, doors and windows of store-rooms out. Kraper, stock of cigars and bulk tobacco floated off. Episcopal Church demolished. Marble-works gone. Angus McBane, large two-story business house demolished. Mrs. Green, portion of hotel gone and balance badly damaged. John Crowell, L of residence gone. Huckelberry House gone. Allen House, back part partially knocked out and partition damaged. Kennedy House, off foundation. William Johnson, residence and outbuildings all gone. William Shelton, residence and outbuildings all gone. Mark Kennedy's residence gone. Metropolis stave-factory, cooper-shop, and two sheds wrecked and one shed gone. Mrs. Gibson's residence gone. William Lettrell, residence gone. Bruce Clark, residence gone. A. R. Laud & Bros., veneer-mill gone and sawmill damaged, and many thousand feet of lumber gone. Sidney Brewer, residence off foundation. M. Lewis, residence gone. B. Zell, residence gone. A. R. Laud & Bros., two tenement houses gone. William Laud, kitchen gone and L split off; moved the building. William Ebertch, residence off foundation. Charles Post, residence gone. P. G. Cloud, residence off foundation.

Of the other houses between Second street and the river and below Ferry street only four remain unharmed on their foundations.

SEARCHING THE RUINS—CASUALTY—RELIEF.

Men have been busily engaged all day hunting in the débris for some trace of their household goods. The Hon. J. C. Willis, while standing on the wharf-boat stage-plank, fell and broke his leg between his knee and hip. The steamer Carrie Caldwell, a Government relief-boat, arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and will lay at the foot of Massac street, just above town, all night, and will leave 5,000 rations with the Mayor of the city, which will relieve all in need of food for a time. The river rose five inches in the last twenty-four hours. It is expected to be on a stand within the next twenty-four hours, as it is falling rapidly above.

EVANSVILLE TO MOUNT VERNON.

WHAT "THE TRIBUNE'S" COMMISSIONER SAW DURING THE TRIP.

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Your special correspondent on board the packet H. T. Dexter, which passed down the river this afternoon from Evansville for Cairo, filed the following:

The broad expanse of waters sweeping through the lowlands between this point and Evansville presents today a scene almost without a parallel. The stream is full of the driftwood of ruined homes, corn-bins, churches, and outhouses. The improvements have been swept from farms without a trace, and where small towns recently stood the water now presents a barren, even surface. The excitement among the people along the way is fully in keeping with the force and extent of the calamity.

Between Evansville and Henderson about half the houses are standing, but many are roofless, and the majority are careened and twisted out of all habitable shape. Boats of every character propelled by steam may be seen plying about the sites of former houses in search of missing property.

Many inhabitants of the inundated dwellings and a number of prospecting and hunting parties, believed to have been caught out in small boats the day before, are missing. At Henderson it was learned that two men who left Evansville a few hours before the storm in an open boat, with some sacks of coffee, flour, and bacon for East Franklin, a small town at the foot of the hills a few miles below Henderson, had not been heard of, and boats were scouring the woods in the hope of finding them lodged in the trees.

NARROW ESCAPES FROM DEATH.

A white schoolmaster named Chiency, living at Henderson, Ky., left that place the day of the storm (yesterday) for the school-house in the bottom in a boat rowed by three colored men. They were believed to have been on their return when the wind overtook them. The relief-boat Isabella, which was sent out by the citizens of Evansville this morning, took bearings and went in search of the absentees, all of whom were found clinging to the branches of trees and half frozen about four miles from town. Their boat had been dashed to pieces. They had passed a most wretched night and were more than half dead. They are now under the charge of a physician, but it is feared the schoolmaster will not survive, as he was nearly drowned before he succeeded in reaching the rude place of security where he was found.

MISSING PERSONS—DAMAGE AT HENDERSON AND WEST FRANKLIN.

Other persons are missing from the watch-quarters of submerged houses. Enoch Trult and seven colored men were loading a boat opposit Henderson with corn, when the storm sunk the boat, and they were forced to swim for the trees, from which they were taken this morning and conveyed to Henderson, badly frozen.

The Henderson Bridge Company lost three boats which were sunk by the storm, one of which was filled with an engine and derrick. Three barges filled with corn standing at the wharf at Henderson when the storm began were sunk by the waves.

At the Town of West Franklin ten houses were washed away and ten more wrecked.

TOWNS ANNIHILATED.

The twin towns of Fairplay and Free Fight, on the Indiana shore, have disappeared, leaving no mark but the shade trees and a few floating planks and rafters to designate their former place. Free Fight consisted of two stores, a saloon, and several other houses. Fairplay contained a church, school-house, and several neat residences.

The store at Newark Landing, Ky., is gone.

Alsey, a landing six miles above Mount Vernon, is without a single house, and the wharf-boat is gone. It was the home of several families and used as one of the mail landings. Recently it had been uninhabited.

CINCINNATI.

EXPLANATION OF THE ZERO POINT.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The zero point in the measurements of the depth of the water in the Ohio are selected with reference to certain well-known sand-bars at Cincinnati. Four-mile bar, above the city, and the Rising Sun bar, opposit the Indiana State line, are selected. The zero point on the gage at the water-works is on a level with these shoal places. This basis for the measurements is selected for the convenience of pilots. When it is reported that there is five feet of water at Cincinnati they know that there is five feet on these two bars, and govern themselves accordingly. As a matter of fact, the water in the channel opposit the Cincinnati Water-Works is twenty feet deeper than the figures present. It is your correspondent's impression that the same method of measuring the depth of the water is in use on all the Western rivers. It has at least been adopted along the whole length of the Ohio. The points selected for the Louisville measurement are in the canal and on the falls. This explains the fact that Cincinnati always reports more water than Louisville. There is sometimes a difference of twenty feet in the reports. Of course there is no such difference in the average depth of the water opposit the two cities.

THE RIVER ALMOST WITHIN ITS BANKS.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 20.—The river is falling an inch and a half an hour tonight, and was fifty-seven feet eight inches at 11 p. m., and nearly within its banks.

PADUCAH, KY.

LOSSES BY THE STORM OF TUESDAY NIGHT.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The river at Paducah is higher by three feet and one inch than the flood of 1883. The storm there last night was exceedingly severe. In addition to the loss of tobacco-warehouses containing 300 pounds of tobacco, Chess, Carley & Co. lose in oils about $1,000. The gasworks were rendered a total wreck, and the city, of course, is in total darkness. The town is so thoroughly submerged that the fierce winds swept through her streets like an evil spirit, driving the waves with fearful rapidity against houses, crashing through windows and doors, demolishing fencing and sidewalks as though they were stems, while the hoarse roar of the storm and rattle of thunder, with constant lurid flashes of lightning, composed a scene of such horror and anguish as rarely falls to the lot of unfortunates.

BRIEF MENTION.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—There is no change to report in the situation tonight as regards the river. The rise here during the last twenty-four hours amounted to one inch, and it is now six inches above the danger-line. No serious damage, except to those already mentioned as occurring to railroads that have suspended travel, has been reported.

MADISON, IND.

MADISON, Ind., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Mr. Hulley and wife attempted to ford a creek in Switzerland County last evening in a two-horse wagon, which upset, drowning Mrs. Hulley, the husband narrowly escaping.

The damage by wind here last night was heavy. Factories located within the flood-line have already commenced to build above it. There are plenty of good sites beyond the high-water mark.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 20.—The destruction of property by the gale of yesterday and last night was greater, if possible, than expected. Hundreds of houses, barns, cornecribs, etc., with contents, were swept from their foundations and wrecked. A large number of horses, cattle, and hogs were drowned, and an immense amount of corn lost. In all respects it was the most destructive storm ever known in this section, and happily so far only one case of drowning is reported—that of a domestic named Delia Smith, living with the family of Lemuel Stansberry, a few miles above the city. Becoming alarmed during the storm by the rocking of the building and fall of a chimney, she jumped out of the doorway and was drowned before she could be rescued. There is great suffering everywhere, and many miraculous escapes are reported.

A SERIOUS BREAK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 20.—There is a serious break in the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad at Cache River, necessitating for the present the running of steamers from Devall's Bluff, on the White River, instead of from Madison, on the St. Francis River.

LONDON, ONT.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 20.—An ice-gorge caused the Thames River to overflow. The water in London West is now nearly to the hight of the last July flood. Residents have fled from the city.

THE DISTRESS ON THE UPPER OHIO.

POMEROY, O., Feb. 20.—The original plan of the United States relief-steamer Stockdale to proceed direct from Huntington, W. Va., to the sufferers in Pomeroy's bend was altered on account of the signs of distress and signals for aid that met the steamer. On every side as she took her course up stream yesterday morning men and women came out and waved signals from the banks. The severities of the flood are felt more now than ever. Even the people with money say they cannot buy, for there is nothing to purchase.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20.—The river is falling slowly; forty-three feet eight inches on the canal marks. The storm last night was fearful to the flooded property. The tow-boat John A. Woods lost three boats of coal and Cook & Hoff lost one barge of coal.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 20.—The Arkansas River fell one foot four inches today. The water is rapidly receding from plantations both above and below the city. Banks are still caving at Pine Bluff.

RELIEF.

IN CHICAGO.

NEARLY $16,000 FORWARDED FRO

ULASKI MURDERS

d David Long Safely
n the Jail at Lin-
oln, Illinois.

Suspected of Complicity
rime Being Closely
Shadowed.

y Hearing of the Accused
March 5—Their De-
meanor.

Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Excite-
rought to white heat today by
Louis and bringing to the jail
l and David Long by the Pin-
with being the murderers of
, Robert Matheny, and John
Mount Pulaski, in August,
ive work has been so slyly se-
the movements of the pur-
entirely unknown to any save
ected lieutenants on the scene,
of the arrest came like
der from a clear sky. To
it information from the
er impossibility. Their experi-
too much in the Zora Burns
s the main cause for their in-
and as for getting anything
ves further than that their
make an arrest until facts are
convict, is beyond the pumping
correspondent.

ING UP THE CASE.

gleaned it may be said De-
ok the case in August, 1883,
on the scene as a life-insur-
He soon discovered as-
ts of where the secret
followed the clew to
s given above. The parties
n citizens of the vicinity of the
cently, when they removed to
e Hall remained but a short
ed to St. Louis. In the mean-
ters passed between them, as
out are said to be in the hands
, and are strong evidence
ed, though it is believed from
out that a semi-confession has
e of the parties.

ECTED PERSONS.

eved that two other parties are
have been arrested, though they
rought to jail here. One Noah
Justice of the Peace, an aged
Hall, is strongly suspected of
the crime. Other suspected
the State, as the two now in
mpting to do, and are being
tectives.

HALL AND LORD.

were taken before Justice Ru-
noon, and their preliminary
for March 5. The man Hall is
sterous. He swears his ar-
sult of a conspiracy, and
easily prove an alibi
omes for trial. Guilty or inno-
ke a villain, and almost any
him out in a crowd as the one
ed of deviltry. He stands full
stoutly built, and has evident-
deal of rough life. The other
a man of quiet demeanor,
ired.

early attracted to a man named
ed spent a dozen years in Texas,
he had returned with a respect-
s. While in Mt. Pulaski he had
ng-machine agent, but was sup-
inced financial circumstances and
ooks both ends meet. His brother,
d, is a sister of McMahon, and a
achine man was in a position to
peculiarities, including the fact
in money matters and was be-
a money near him in the house.
e theory that McMahon had been
esult of the sale of some hogs
addition to the rest he was sup-
secreted about the place. On
also did Mahon's gold watch. If
n had had any money, that was all
irsels indicated that two men did
murder; but after following this
stance from the places where the
and the probable hour he became
id that McMahon was seen early
g—the morning following the mur-
Mount Pulaski, with his trousers
e, and his gold watch. Had
e would have been in the case
through the long grass, which he
found. It was also said that the
following Sunday bore stains re-
fter an attempt to carefully wash
following Tuesday Mr. Allen
y, and harness at a very
face which, when known,
picion. It was also stated about
Illiam Sherran, a gambler at Mount
that he had "no hand" to do
night. But for all this neither
appears to have been arrested.
amed Bush, a hired man who had
y McMahon, and who had threaten-
e him, was arrested, held a week
discharged, the authorities as-
e was no case against him. A
y was raised over a couple of
suspected of the murder and who
Sherbrook, Logan County, are
be the wrong men." The same
have attended the capture of the
eceiver, and, although the detec-
ave been quietly investigating for
hile interest gradually died out
at last by Tuesday's arrests it

DY BUSINESS.

ucklans Engage in a Broil
d Fourteen Wound-

o, Ky., Feb. 19.—The details
y that occurred a few days ago
ty, in which fifteen men were
man killed and six others
ives, and a number of others
ed with clubs, rocks, etc.,
fiction than truth.

briefly as follows: Several
ith who had been down the
rafts of timber were return-
, and, growing tired of walk-
they hired some horses to ride
ved Elijah Lee, of Maytown,
r of theirs and a brother of
accompany them and bring
their journey they overtook
and the crowd was increased
me point they obtained a sup-
and all became intoxicated
ved in Magoffin County, and
nd within a short distance of
uarrel arose and they began
pistol, knives, rocks, fence-
ects.
Elijah Lee, the man whom the
o return the horses, was ac-
l men, and his brother, David
s defense, and did it very ef-
while, for with only a small
ut and stabbed a number of
were pressing on him and his

f this general melee Martin
pistol—the only one in the
Elijah Lee, the ball penetrating
ell dead in the arms of a friend.
some distance before he knew

e of the conflict had cleared
vered that six of the men had
ounds, some of them danger-
y are alive. David Lee was
beaten with rocks and clubs
man who shot at Lee, was
ine times—to use Day's fa-
all to pieces." No one who
ave the fifteen who participa-
ey were all drunk and each
sing himself, hence the cause
must ever remain obscure.
ghbors, kinsmen, and hitherto

ng to return to his home in
ppointed time, his family be-
Mr. Day and two friends
They had not gone far until
trouble. Mr. Day says he
a marked spot. The second
hat there could be seen gar-
of clothing that had been torn
ants, great bunches of hair
ected from their heads, pieces
ocks, with blood and hair on
where the earth had drunk
, and other evidences of a
rgle.
near where he was killed, at
father. He leaves a wife and
ren. No arrests have been

R IS CORRECT.

18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]
inform me how to pronounce
me know if "ester" or
correct pronunciation is?
R. Rees.

NEW YORK NEWS.

Oregon & Transcontinental Stockholders Want to Know Where Their Money Has Gone.

The Government May Decide to Pay Its Clearing-House Balances in Silver.

Mr. Billups Thinks His Expulsion from the Cotton Exchange Savors of Persecution.

OREGON & TRANSCONTINENTAL.

STOCKHOLDERS WHO WANT TO KNOW WHERE THEIR MONEY HAS GONE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—James M. Boyd, of Boyd & Vincent, brokers, No. 30 Broad street, has invited stockholders of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company to unite with him in "in taking measures to recover their losses and damages." About twenty-five persons, each holding from 100 to 2,500 shares of stock, have responded to the invitation. One of the gentlemen, who owns 400 shares of the stock, says that it represents to him a loss of $24,000. Ex-Judge Arnaux has given a written opinion to Mr. Boyd, in which he declares that the stockholders can maintain four actions, as follows: First, against the Trustees or Executive Committee for their negligent administration of the affairs of the company, "by which Mr. Villard was permitted to turn the company into a stock gambling concern"; second, against the Directors for using the company's funds in ways not authorized by the charter; third, "to compel certain Directors to disgorge the profits they have made in transactions between the company and themselves"; and, fourth, actions can be maintained by any stockholders who were induced to purchase their stock by reason of any false and fraudulent representations or concealment in regard to the financial condition of the company. Mr. Boyd said this evening: "The Oregon & Transcontinental Company had at one time about $40,000,000 in cash and bonds. We want to know what has become of all that money."

SILVER DOLLARS.

THE QUESTION OF THE GOVERNMENT PAYING ITS CLEARING-HOUSE BALANCES IN SILVER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—There has been some discussion among bankers and others as to what would be the effect should the Government, through the Sub-Treasury here, undertake to settle its clearing-house balances with silver instead of gold. A report prevailed today that Assistant-Treasurer Acton had broached the subject to the Clearing-House Association, of which the Sub-Treasury is a member. There is a law enacted by Congress which provides that no National bank belonging to the Clearing-House Association shall refuse to accept silver in the settlement of clearing-house balances. No tender of silver in payment of such balances has as yet been made. The clearing-house balances paid out by the Sub-Treasury will average, it is stated, about $15,000,000 a month. Mr. William A. Camp, Manager of the clearing-house, said this evening in relation to the reports of the possible use of silver in the settlement of balances: "No communication has been received from the Assistant United States Treasurer by the Clearing-House Association relative to this matter. The subject has been casually and unofficially raised at different times during the last six months as to what the effect would be in case the Government should want to pay its clearances in silver, but no official documents have passed."

J. P. BILLUPS.

HE WILL CONTEST HIS EXPULSION FROM THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The sole topic of conversation at the Cotton Exchange today was the expulsion of J. P. Billups. Mr. Billups said the frauds imputed to his firm were discovered by himself, and were communicated to the defrauded creditors before they were aware of the irregularities. He offered them abundant security, which was accepted by all but one. Then he demanded the fullest investigation of the circumstances of the failure. Mr. Billups says he will contest the expulsion in the courts, and adds: "The Cotton Exchange of New York, by its dealings with the people, has incurred a mistrust and odium which it hopes to avert by the ostentatious sacrifice of a powerless member."

FATHER M'CARTHY.

THE REDOUBTABLE PRIEST'S WHEREABOUTS A MYSTERY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The whereabouts of Father McCarthy, ex-pastor of St. Cecilia's Church, of Williamsburg, has become somewhat of a mystery to those who live in the vicinity of the church. At the late residence of the priest, on Colonnade Row, nothing is known of his present place of residence. He left his room several days ago, but left no word as to where he was going or what he intended to do. Bishop Loughlin has relieved Father McCarthy of his pastorate, and without letters of dismission it will be impossible for the father to secure another church as a permanent charge. The general impression among those who know McCarthy is that he has gone West. He had spoken of Michigan frequently of late, and it is believed that he has gone to that State.

HENRY GUY CARLETON.

HE HAS NO TIME TO WASTE ON PLAYS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The papers are paragraphing Mr. Henry Guy Carleton at a furious rate. Philadelphia says he sold his play to Frederick Ware, Chicago says it was sold to John McCollough some time ago, and New York is under the impression that Mr. Carleton is rewriting it for that clever reader, Mr. Riddle, to declaim. The fact is that Mr. Carleton is at this moment up to his ears in polemics with Mgr. Capel and has no time to waste on plays.

SALE OF A LIBRARY.

A VALUABLE EDITION OF SHAKSPEARE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—At the sale of the Harrison library tonight the Boydells edition of Shakspeare was sold. It is extended to thirty-six volumes by the insertion of 4,569 plates and drawings. The work was said to have cost its owner over $18,000. The auctioneer tried to start it at $100 a volume, but there were no bidders. A dealer finally bid $36, and the bidding was lively until $71 a volume was reached, and it was sold at that price.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

The cigarmakers of Stralton & Storm are on a strike.

Dr. Rufus Peacock, of Jersey City, has been sentenced to two years in the State Prison for defrauding the American Legion of Honor.

Tom Henry, of England, and Jim Murray, of New York, fought a prize-fight in Westchester County yesterday morning. Henry knocked Murray out in the fifth round. Both were arrested.

Henry Ward Beecher, Emery Storrs of Chicago, John D. McKenzie, and Chief-Justice Noah Davis were speakers last night at a great mass-meeting in Brooklyn favoring a more stringent excise bill.

The Hon. Alfred C. Chapin, State Controller, and Miss Grace Stebbins, daughter of Mr. Russell Stebbins Jr., were married at No. 8 West Fifty-second street last evening. The Rev. Dr. John Hall performed the ceremony.

More trickery on the part of ex-Judge Johnson, of Newark, is alleged to have been discovered. It is thought that he managed to get away with over $20,000 through forged checks and borrowed money. It is believed Johnson has gone to the home of his father, who is a respected clergyman in Missouri.

John H. McKinley, counsel to the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association, has been arrested on a charge of blackmailing. It is alleged he extorted money from owners of property on the East Side, telling them their houses were used for improper purposes, and threatening to bring actions against them.

The Surrogate has given a decision in the case of the will of Sarah Burr, who disposed of her whole estate, valued at $300,000, for charitable purposes. The Surrogate decides against the contesting relatives, and concludes: "The will expresses the free, unrestrained, and deliberate purpose of decedent that she was of sound mind and memory when she signed it; and that it is entitled to be admitted to probate."

THE FAR WEST.

Further Details of the Damage Done by Floods in Southern California.

WIND AND WATER.

THE STORM AND THE RAILWAYS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—A rain-storm caused great damage to the Southern Pacific Railroad. The greatest destruction is between Los Angeles and Mojave, where for a distance of thirty miles through Soledad Cañon the tracks are nearly all washed away. The line will not be in running order in less than one week. The Colorado Division is badly wrecked between Tehachepe and Los Angeles. Slides have occurred at half a dozen tunnels. San Fernane tunnel is caved at both ends. The section foreman at Ravenna reports work for 1,000 men. East-bound passengers who for the last four days have accumulated at Sumner, returned to this city today. West-bound passengers at Los Angeles had to take a steamer at San Pedro for San Francisco. The Southern Pacific has stopped selling through tickets via Los Angeles or Needles. The officials of the road estimate the damages at $1,000,000. Reports from the southern part of the State indicate considerable damage by floods—bridges and houses washed away. In Los Angeles City about fifty houses were carried away, but thus far no lives are reported lost.

FURTHER DETAILS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 20.—The Western Union got one through direct wire south at 8 p. m. Reports just received from Los Angeles state the rain-storm was the greatest ever had since 1875. The floods were terribly disastrous and carried destruction on every hand. There is great distress in the sections bordering the Santa Ana and San Gabriel Rivers. Superintendent Hewitt hopes to have the Southern Pacific in running order in five days. Men have been telegraphed for in all directions. The most dreadful occurrence was the breaking of the Tehuaja dam, which devastated and laid waste an immense area of country. It is impossible at this moment to learn or estimate the damage. Ballms Creek, near Santa Monica, burst into a lake, and Drs. Jeffreys and Cook were washed out to sea and drowned.

TEHACHAPI, Cal., Feb. 20.—There have been slides on the Southern Pacific tunnels Nos. 1, 5, 6, 8, and 17. From Mojave to Lancaster the ground is too wet to work. The foreman reports work on his section alone for a thousand men.

TRUCKEE, Cal., Feb. 20.—The snow-storm has been terrible. Trains both ways are delayed by the falling of snow-sheds. The railroad company is doing all in its power to keep the road open. A large gang was working all day to clear the track. The storm still continues.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Feb. 20.—There are three feet of water in the streets and the houses are flooded. The Town of Fallbrook is reported entirely washed away. Many inhabitants are missing and supposed to be drowned. The orange groves and vineyards of San Gabriel Valley are completely destroyed.

UTAH.

MORMON INFLUENCE STILL PREDOMINANT.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 20.—For thirty years Salt Lake City has been governed by a polygamous Council and officers. Last night the new Council elected under the Edmunds law qualified. Ald. Raleigh, a Mormon Bishop, boasted of having served ever since the city had a Council, and said not an act of his life gave greater satisfaction than the one which disfranchised him, and called upon the members of the new Council to enter into polygamy and gain disfranchisement. D. H. Wells protested against the election conducted by the Utah Commission, and said he would not give up his place in the Council if the newly-elected members had not been Mormons. Raleigh and Wells have several wives each, and are prominent church officials. James Sharp, the new Mayor, made a speech indicating that he and all of the new Council would obey instructions in defiance of the law and go into polygamy. While the City Government is in the hands of supposed monogamists, it is influenced by the church and rebellious to the law of the land.

LAND FRAUDS.

INDICTMENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The United States grand jury has indicted six persons of Eureka, Humboldt County, on the charge of subornation of perjury. The persons indicted are members of a syndicate organized to grab all available timber lands in Humboldt County, the most valuable timber belt of California. The men are charged with having, either personally or through an agent, employed for securing the country for impecunious individuals to make the necessary affidavits to enter these timber lands, giving to each man $50 or more, they paying the money to the land-office and receiving at the time of such payment an assignment of the claim of the person making the affidavit. The punishments for each such offense is $2,000 and five years in State prison. It is the most systematic and gigantic land steal ever attempted in California, though according to all accounts the systems have been successfully practiced in Oregon. Some of the men arrested are ex-stock-brokers and only nominally residents of Humboldt County. Bail in each case was set at $5,000.

OREGON'S STRONG MAN.

A Giant Who Smashes Two-Inch Planks—He Meets Sullivan—The Result.

Astoria (Ore.) *Independent:* Our citizens are all familiar with Sylvester Le Gowriff, a native of France, who has lived in Astoria for some time. Probably no man on this coast has as much muscular power as this giant of strength. In wrestling he has thrown a number of professional wrestlers in San Francisco, and his wonderful powers of endurance have surprised every one who has seen his exhibitions. Last winter, on a wager, he performed a remarkable feat. Two men seated themselves in chairs, and Le Gowriff, grasping the bottom back rung of each chair, lifted one with each hand and set them on a counter three feet high. Not long ago he was making his brags that he could break a two-inch plank with his fist, and a number of gentlemen, anxious to see this done, tried to find a plank, but unsuccessfully. They produced three boards one inch thick, and nailed them together and set them up. Sylvester marched up to the boards and let drive with his fist, and the boards were split in several pieces. His fist did not show even a bruise or scratch. We do not know that this wonderful man has the requisit scientific knowledge to cope with a man like Sullivan, but one thing we are certain of, if he ever gets a blow in on Sullivan the great champion of the world will be evicted from this world to the next. Sullivan has published in every city he has visited that he will give $1,000 to any man that will stand up to him for four rounds, each round to last three minutes. Le Gowriff has accepted the proposition.

Northwest News: John L. Sullivan, the champion, arrived at Astoria yesterday afternoon on the steamer Oregon, and was received by an immense crowd. The exhibition given at Occidental Hall was well attended. Everybody wanted to see the champion, and, more than that, they wanted to see Le Gowriff stand up before him. After some sparring between members of the combination, Le Gowriff and Sullivan made their appearance. Le Gowriff is a well-built, muscular fellow, and is a perfect giant in strength. In wrestling he has thrown a number of professional wrestlers in San Francisco, and his wonderful powers of endurance have surprised every one who has seen his exhibitions. Le Gowriff when he met Sullivan, exhibited a look that showed he had lost hope of being able to stand up the four rounds, and it was well he did so, for he was not then doomed to disappointment. Sullivan simply did a little light sparring for about nineteen seconds, and then he threw out his left hand and hit Le Gowriff a slap on the face that sounded like a meeting between a fog-horn and a political orator, knocking him down and completely out of time. The yells sent up at this feat were terrible.

TEARS OF BLOOD.

The *Archives d'Ophthalmologie* states that observation leaves no room for doubt that the shedding of tears of blood really occurs, though such cases are rare. Referring to a recent case in point, the writer says that the phenomenon is not caused by any special local disease, though it generally coincides with other hemorrhages in the skin or mucous membranes. The blood lost varies from a few drops to a wineglassful; the flow lasts but a few minutes, and is intermittent.

RAILROADS.

President Cable, of the Rock Island, Gives Vanderbilt Another Centre-Shot.

His Sleeping-Car and Fast-Freight Depredations on His Companies Fully Shown Up.

Ex-President Riddle Indorses President Cable's Management—Violation of the Missouri River Contract.

President Cable Gives Vanderbilt Another Dose—Mr. Riddle in Full Accord with Mr. Cable.

Mr. R. R. Cable, President of the Rock Island, returned from New York yesterday morning. He was called upon by a TRIBUNE representative in the afternoon, who found him in his office, engaged in looking over a large pile of documents and letters that had accumulated during his absence. His health has evidently not suffered from his encounter with Vanderbilt, for he never looked better, and his face was wreathed in smiles.

"Well, I suppose you want to interview me?" said Mr. Cable. "Well, what do you want to know?"

"What is the present status of the controversy between the management of the Rock Island and Northwestern and Vanderbilt?"

PRELIMINARY HISTORY.

"I have quite fully expressed myself regarding this matter in interviews published in the New York papers, and there is not much additional to be said. The New York *Times* of Feb. 7, contained an interview with Vanderbilt in which he assailed me personally and the present policy of the Rock Island management. In an interview with me published in THE TRIBUNE of Feb. 8 my attention was called to this assault by Vanderbilt. I then said, 'I am not managing the Rock Island in the interest of Vanderbilt or any one man, and that I am managing the road in the interest of the stockholders, and as far as I can learn, the stockholders and owners of the company are well satisfied with the manner in which the affairs of their property are administered.' Thursday, Feb. 14, Mr. Harvey Kennedy brought proceedings in the Supreme Court of New York against the Rock Island and Francis H. Tows, its Transfer Agent in that city, to enforce the production of what he called 'the stock-book' of the company, and the making of a list of stockholders for his use. He says he wants to see the stock-book and have the stock-list for the purpose of sending circulars to the stockholders for the purpose of inducing them to change the management at the next election in June. Mr. Vanderbilt has said since that they wanted it for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of stock held by each Director. Whatever their purpose may be the Rock Island Company has pursued the course uniformly adopted by all corporations in New York regarding such demands. A short time since Mr. Russell Sage and Mr. Rufus Hatch made a similar demand of the Lake Shore Company. That company in resisting the demand produced an elaborate affidavit by Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt stating as clearly and cogently as his lawyer could write them the reasons why such demand should not be granted; in fact, the presentation by Mr. Vanderbilt and his counsel was so strong that the Supreme Court in general term dismissed the application, as it will probably do in this case. If Mr. Kennedy wants to convey information to the stockholders of the Rock Island he shall be fully gratified. The management will see to it that all charges made supported by any evidence will be submitted, with the evidence and the refutation to the stockholders prior to the election. Mr. Vanderbilt's desire to prey on the private accounts of any stockholders of the corporation will not be gratified unless accompanied with the distinct charges that such stockholder has been guilty of some fraud upon the rights of the company, and that such account will tend to establish the fraud.

VANDERBILT'S DEMANDS.

"Feb. 16 the New York *Times* contained two interviews, one with Vanderbilt and the other with myself. I think these state the principal issues between Vanderbilt and the Rock Island management pretty distinctly. Both of these, I am informed, were telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE from New York, and have appeared in its columns, so that it will not be necessary to say more now than this: Mr. Vanderbilt demands as the holder of about one-fortieth of the stock one-sixth of the Board of Directors and two-fifths of the Executive Committee, or that Albert Keep, President, and Marvin Hughitt, Vice-President and General Manager of the Northwestern, shall be admitted to the Rock Island Board and Executive Committee as the representatives of the Northwestern and Vanderbilt. This the present management refuses and will insist upon refusing to the end. We are not advised that the Northwestern Company is a stockholder in the Rock Island or is entitled to participate in the election of its officers. Mr. Vanderbilt, as the owner of 12,000 shares, is entitled to 12,000 and no more. At the same time an interview appeared in the New York *Tribune* with Vanderbilt, in which he, in a covert and cowardly way, insinuated—what he did not dare to charge—that I was applying to the Rock Island some of the methods which have been so long in vogue on the railroads which he controls. The day these interviews appeared in the New York paper Mr. Vanderbilt was requested to state for publication what he had to say in reply to my interview published that morning. The paper making the request was informed that Vanderbilt was saving his ammunition for larger game. So, after making three separate assaults upon me, two of them involving charges of personal dishonesty, he received my first reply in detail, and then attempted to wrap a mantle of dignity about him and march out of sight. Last Monday morning the New York *Tribune* printed a very full interview with me, in which I attempted to set forth one of the reasons why the Rock Island should not be surrendered to Vanderbilt or the Northwestern. So far as I know, this was the last utterance in this controversy. THE TRIBUNE said this morning very appropriately that Vanderbilt has the floor, and I am waiting patiently to hear his remarks."

SLEEPING-CAR DIVIDENDS.

Mr. Cable, in the last interview referred to you suggested that Vanderbilt was receiving a revenue of over $300,000 per annum as dividends on stock from a company which operates sleeping-cars over every railroad which he controls. What is the basis of that statement?

"It is notorious in New York among those informed as to such matters that the Wagner Sleeping-Car Company divided last year $720,000 of dividends; that one-half of this went to Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt as owner of one-half the stock, the remainder went to the owners of the other half, who are without exception the immediate personal adherents of Vanderbilt. No portion of any profit earned by any sleeping-cars on any of the railroads which he controls goes into the treasury of such company."

ROCK ISLAND SLEEPERS.

"What has been and is the policy of the Rock Island in regard to sleeping-cars?"

"For a great many years the Rock Island owned all of its sleeping-cars and operated them on account of the company. After much examination and reflection Mr. Riddle and I came to the conclusion that this company was deprived of some advantages on its connecting lines, especially those west of the Missouri River, and also because satisfied that the Pullman organization would enable it to operate our cars much cheaper than we could with an ordinary railroad organization. We accordingly sold to the Pullman Company an undivided half interest in our cars. That company operates them and pays into the Rock Island treasury one-half of the net profits. We have an option to buy our interest back when we care to do so. If results continue as satisfactory as they have been in the past the present arrangement will not be disturbed. I understand that the Northwestern had the right to buy either all of the Pullman cars and terminate its arrangement with that company or to buy a half interest. Under an arrangement similar to one we now have with the Pullman Company it exercised its option to buy all of the sleeping-cars used on its lines. Soon after Vanderbilt received the surrender of the stockholders of that company he immediately transferred without profit to them to the Wagner Sleeping-Car Company all of the cars, and in which latter company Vanderbilt himself owns one-half of the stock."

"Do you think that prejudiced the interest of the stockholders in the Northwestern Company?"

"The one-half interest which the Rock Island owns in its sleeping-cars gives it a very satisfactory revenue on the capital invested, and I have no doubt that a one-half ownership in the Northwestern of the sleeping-cars operated on its lines would produce equally satisfactory results to its stockholders. The present management of the Rock Island will not surrender to Vanderbilt and his associates its income from sleeping-cars until it receives peremptory orders in the form of an election of Vanderbilt Directors by two annual meetings of stockholders."

VANDERBILT AND FAST-FREIGHT LINES.

"Mr. Cable, you have virtually charged that Mr. Vanderbilt is personally interested in fast-freight lines which are operated over railroads which he controls?"

"It has been repeatedly charged and never denied by Vanderbilt. I repeated the charge the other day and he has not yet denied it. If he will give to me the same access to books and papers which I will give to him if he makes such charges against me I will either prove the truth of the charge or publicly acknowledge that I wronged him."

"Has any officer of the Rock Island any interest in any such line?"

"None that I have ever heard of. To establish any such interest in any officer of the company would secure his prompt discipline. The rule that such interests must belong to the company and the profits go into its treasury has never been modified by the present management, and will not be."

RECENT EXTENSIONS.

"Do you suppose that the extension of your lines by traffic agreements with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and the Minneapolis & St. Louis into Northern Iowa and Minnesota has contributed to induce the present state of feeling on the mind of Vanderbilt?"

"Quite likely; in fact, I have no doubt it has very much to do with it. The Northwestern and the St. Paul on the north and the Burlington on the south were constantly encroaching upon what railroad-men term 'our territory.' It became apparent to every managing officer of the company that the Rock Island would be at the mercy of its rivals, which could draw its traffic away from all its important points and leave it without the power to retaliate. The establishment of our Minnesota system was deliberately resolved upon and will be as deliberately maintained and prosecuted while the present management remains in control. Mr. Vanderbilt has been entirely content with the construction of many branches to and across our main line in Iowa, and it will be well for him to become reconciled with our arrangements for like advantages for competition with the Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul in Northern Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota. It is quite possible that if the Northwestern could acquire a representation in our board without owning any of our stock that they would modify or defeat our plans in this regard."

"Is there anything new in the Western Trunk-Line Association complications?"

"The situation remains exactly the same as it was when I left for the East."

EX-PRESIDENT RIDDLE.

Mr. Hugh Riddle, ex-President of the Rock Island, was encountered by a TRIBUNE representative yesterday and asked his opinion regarding the attacks made upon Mr. Cable's management.

"I wish to have it understood," said he, "that Mr. Cable's management of the company's affairs has my fullest approval and support. If the Rock Island has not been properly managed I am equally responsible with Mr. Cable. I am the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the company and Mr. Cable has taken no steps without first consulting me. Mr. Cable has the fullest support and enjoys the entire confidence of the stockholders and Directors of the company."

The Burlington Found Guilty of Violating the Missouri River Passenger Agreement.

The Board of Arbitrators, consisting of E. St. John of the Rock Island, L. O. Goddard of the Burlington, and George M. Bogue, after hearing arguments on the appeal of the Burlington from the action of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents fining it for violating the Missouri River agreement for the last two days, gave its decision yesterday, which is as follows:

After carefully considering all the evidence produced before the arbitrators we are of the opinion that the selling of the two second-class tickets by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from Chicago to Witchita, Kas., at less than regular rates, and without being limited, after 11:30 a. m. Monday, Feb. 4, 1884, was in violation of Sec. 7 of the "passenger agreement" for business from Chicago to Missouri River points adopted Feb. 2, 1884.

This decision is signed by Messrs. E. St. John and George M. Bogue. Mr. L. O. Goddard, who represented the Burlington on the board, did not sign it. The penalty which this verdict carries with it is $77.44. The Burlington paid the fine shortly after the decision had been announced.

Annual Report of the Directors of the Illinois Central Road.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The annual report of the Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company was issued today. It says:

The gross sum received from the traffic of the entire line, 1,923 miles, during the last year was $13,064,743.39. In 1882 the lines in Illinois and Iowa and the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad earned $12,661,708.31, an increase for the year 1883 of $403,035.08. The net earnings from traffic in 1883 were $5,284,156.91; in 1882, $5,255,030.31—an increase of $9,126.60. The net receipts from all sources have been as follows:

From traffic	$5,264,156.91
From land	147,429.85
From interest on investments, premium on bonds sold, etc.	352,805.19
Total	$5,764,391.95

From this fund there were paid:

Interest on the debs	$ 539,750.00
Bonds drawn under sinking fund	50,000.00
Rental of Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad	1,486,303.50
Total	$2,074,955.50
Permanent expenditures in Illinois and on Southern Division	632,529.66
Total	$2,707,483.16

Leaving applicable to dividends, $3,056,908.79, or 10 541-1000 per cent on $29,000,000.

Sept. 1, 1883, a dividend of 4 per cent was paid, and there have been set apart $1,740,000 to meet the regular dividend of 4 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent payable March 1, 1884. The remaining $156,908.79 have been carried to surplus dividend fund, and will be held as applicable to the next succeeding dividend. The expenditure held out by the last report that the "expenditures for betterments in 1883 in Illinois will probably not exceed $500,000" has been realized. The amount thus expended has been $461,432.27. That sum, with $171,097.39 of permanent expenditures on the Southern Division, makes $632,529.66, which has been paid of the income for 1883. Upon the leased lines in Iowa a further expenditure of $80,487.10 has been made for improvements properly chargeable to construction, which makes the total sum charged to permanent expenditures in Iowa $1,270,782.52. By the terms of the lease the lessor is to pay to the lessee the appraised value of all such improvements at the expiration of the present lease of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad (October, 1887), and the first cost of all real estate furnished by the lessee, if the Illinois Central Company shall exercise its option to surrender the lease. The Illinois Central Railroad Company has, however, the option to renew the lease in perpetuity on paying the present rental of 36 per cent of the gross earnings.

The report shows that about ninety-eight miles of road have been built the last year, the greater portion of which has been on Mississippi feeder lines, the Canton, Aberdeen & Nashville and the Yazoo & Mississippi. No bonds have been issued on either of these roads. The outlays during the year on capital accounts, not provided from revenue, have been as follows:

Middle Division, $77,503.43; South Chicago Railroad, $63,296.87; Canton, Aberdeen & Nashville Railroad, $1,463,313.83; Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, $575,709.36; Iowa Division, $80,487.10; total, $2,260,310.59. Since the Directors' last report the company has sold: Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5 per cent bonds, $1,800,000; and has issued Middle Division bonds, $58,000; total, $1,858,000—leaving a balance of $402,310.59.

Since the close of the year the Directors have authorized the sale of enough Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5 per cent bonds to restore to the shareholders the amount of earnings thus converted into fixed capital. The original construction mortgage bonds of the Illinois Central Company matured April 1, 1875, and, with the exception of $4,000, have long since been paid. During the last year the last of the redemption mortgage bonds were paid, and the mortgage of Feb. 1, 1864, satisfied and discharged of record.

Trying to Regulate Peoria East-Bound Rates.

Commissioner Fink has sent the following letter to the General Managers of the roads running east from Peoria not at present members of the east-bound pool:

At a meeting held last Thursday the Presidents of the principal Western roads, including all your connections, recognizing the absolute necessity of making pools in order to maintain rates, agreed that without delay pools should be made from all Western points, and I once more ask you whether you will not become a party to the pool from Peoria, as your company was formerly a member of that pool, and have all questions as to percentages and the particular kind of traffic to be included in the pool submitted to arbitration under the rules of our committee in case we cannot agree. I hope, however, the latter will be the case. I would be glad if you could find it to your interest to work with us in this matter, as it would simplify everything. If you do not we will be under the necessity of subdividing the business that comes from your road between your various connections; but we would much prefer to have your coöperation in this matter. Will you kindly answer at your earliest convenience, as I propose to call a meeting at once to take action upon the subject?

New Complications Regarding Outside Ticket Offices.

The Michigan Central has given notice that it will not recognize the Erie & Chicago and the Niagara Falls Short Line as independent lines and entitled to representation in ticket offices outside of those of their initial lines, so that the resolution adopted at the meeting last Friday in regard to the initial lines, and the Erie & Chicago, and the Niagara Falls Short Line being entitled to three ouside ticket offices has received the negative vote of the Michigan Central. While the Michigan Central does not state that it will take any action, it reserves the right to do so at any time, but before doing so will give due notice to the members of the committee. It is probable that the question of outside ticket offices will again have to be thoroughly discussed before an agreement can be reached.

The National Association of Baggage Agents.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The National Association of Baggage Agents met at the Southern Hotel this afternoon with the following members in attendance: T. Marsland, Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska; F. C. Lee, Denver, Union Depot; E. Wigant, Grand Rapids & Indiana; F. M. Thomas, Newark, Pennsylvania & Ohio; H. P. Deering, Michigan Central; G. C. Gilfillan, Central Iowa; J. D. Marston, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; N. A. Phillips, Chicago & Northwestern; F. E. Nettleton, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf; S. E. Dana, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; C. S. Pease, Delaware & Hudson Canal Company; George H. Smith, Cairo & St. Louis; W. P. Andrews, Missouri Pacific; C. Huntington, Chicago & Alton; W. M. Steele, St. Louis Union Depot; A. B. F. Way, Wisconsin Central; W. T. Tufts, St. Louis Transfer; D. M. Christy, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; J. F. Freeman, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; J. J. Post, New York, Lake Erie & Western; A. Trainor and J. W. Deal, Union Pacific; L. J. Cramer, Denver & Rio Grande; H. H. Fowle, Maine Central; W. H. Love, Northern Pacific; R. R. Bentley, Vandalia; J. E. Quick, Chicago & Grand Trunk; P. Tobin, St. Paul Union Depot; H. A. Winter, Illinois Central; P. Walsh, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé; and M. B. Starring, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Owing to the absence of the President and other officers, detained in Cincinnati by the flood, Mr. N. A. Phillips, of the Chicago & Northwestern, was called to the chair. Mr. W. B. Starrin, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, was at his post as Secretary. No business was transacted except the election of a number of new members. After a short session the meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, when all the detained members are expected to be here. The convention will discuss the question of rates, and several plans to establish a regular system of charges on baggage will be submitted. The delegates say that the session will be one of the most important ever held by the association.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Illinois Central sent out a special train of six cars yesterday for New Orleans with a battalion of the Detroit Light Infantry and other people who want to witness the Mardi-Gras festivities.

Manager S. S. Merrill, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, has been ill for a day or two, and is confined to his room, but his family say there is nothing serious, and that he will be around in a day or so.

The Rock Island has issued a notice that it will honor all Western trunk-line passes signed by Commissioner Vining or the officers of the Union Pacific, Rock Island, Northwestern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Wabash between Chicago and Council Bluffs.

Mr. L. H. Nutting has been appointed Eastern Passenger Agent of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio and Southern Pacific Railways, and will have charge of all passenger business in the territory under the jurisdiction of E. Hawley, General Eastern Agent of these roads in New York.

The St. Paul agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has been in Milwaukee in consultation with the company's officers in regard to the vexed mill-in-transit business. It is understood that he will return with definit instructions how to proceed in regard to the matter. The Milwaukee officials state that there is nothing new in the situation.

The representatives of the Michigan Central, Chicago & West Michigan, and Wabash Railroads held a meeting yesterday to agree upon freight rates from Michigan points and Laporte, Ind., to points in the West and Southwest. As the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago was not represented no definit action could be taken.

Mr. Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific, passed through the city yesterday on his way from the Pacific coast to the East. He came in by the Chicago & Northwestern at 2:30 p. m. and left by the Michigan Central at 5:15 p. m. He did not

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Madison-Square Theatre Company in "Hazel Kirke."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. Charles Wyndham in "Delicate Ground" and "Pink Dominos."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. McCaull Opera Co. in "The Beggar Student."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. Haverly's Minstrels.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Buffalo Bill in "The Prairie Wolf."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. "A Diamond Mystery."

Hershey Music-Hall.
Madison street, near Dearborn. Prof. Cromwell—"Switzerland" at 8 p. m.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
Clark street, near Madison, and Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark-street bridge. Grau's Opera Company. Curiosities. Matinee every day.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1884.

SNOWY or cloudy, warmer weather today.

STEPHEN W. DORSEY is at the Grand Pacific.

ARCHBISHOP FERRAN was yesterday entertained at St. Patrick's Academy.

RUGG, the Long Island murderer who escaped custody, has been recaptured.

THE bodies of the ill-fated De Long and his comrades arrived at New York yesterday.

THE House passed a joint resolution appropriating $150,000 for the education of Indians.

A LARGE portion of yesterday's House session was devoted to debate on the West Point Appropriation bill.

THE Public Lands Committee yesterday presented a House bill to declare forfeited the land-grant of the Oregon Central.

BILLS encouraging the National militia readily passed the Senate yesterday. Six hundred and fifty thousand dollars were thus voted.

LEE, the Cincinnati forger, who went to look at the Falls of Niagara from the Canadian side, will soon be surrendered to the American authorities.

MORE star-route reports were demanded by the House yesterday, notwithstanding the efforts of the Post-Office Department to evade the production of such information.

CHARLOTTETOWN, the Capital of Prince Edward Island, was visited by a great conflagration early yesterday morning, which destroyed property worth $300,000. There was an insurance of $100,000.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL GRESHAM is likely to get the Circuit Judgeship which is to be made vacant when the venerable Judge Drummond retires. It is said Mr. Gresham will leave the Cabinet with regret.

THE Territorial rows are not to be confined to Dakota. A very considerable muddle exists in New Mexico. The Secretary of the Territory refuses to administer the oath of office to the members of the Legislature.

A RESOLUTION has been formulated by the House Foreign Affairs Committee requesting the President to prevent the delivery of Señor Anguero to Spain until an investigation can be made as to his past career.

AS TALK goes on at Winnetka, the suspicions of the idle increase. Suspicions thus become in bad odor, and even the faintest hope of apprehending the inhuman murderer of the aged man and wife gradually dies away.

MR. GLADSTONE in the Commons last night deprecated the action of the Opposition which had made necessary an exposure of the plans of Gen. Gordon, and thereby increased the difficulties of the task imposed on him.

JUDD CROUCH'S examination was begun yesterday at Jackson, Mich. The testimony sustained the detective's story that he was shot by one of two wayfaring men in a buggy. Crouch was not implicated by the witnesses. Proceedings were adjourned for a week.

MORRISON expects the hearings on the Tariff bill to close next Tuesday. The Ways and Means Committee will then begin its own review of the measure. Mr. Morrison speaks very freely concerning his plans, thus increasing the pressure from the interests to be affected. He is now willing, for the sake of expediency, to put all ores back on the customs lists. Coal will remain free. The wood schedules will come at least as low taxed from the committee as Mr. Morrison has them in his bill, and he even looked for a still further reduction of the present duties. The free-traders will be heard today.

PRESIDENT CABLE returned to Chicago yesterday. His statement of Vanderbilt's unreasonable demands, with reflections on the general personal greed of Vanderbilt's policy in managing the interests of the stockholders of the Vanderbilt roads, appear in our railway columns.

IN Parliament last evening John O'Connor Power delivered a long harangue attacking the best of his own countrymen, including Parnell. For his wordy and self-conceited speech he obtained the sorry reward of being patronized by Mr. Justin McCarthy as "a repentant rebel."

AT Milwaukee yesterday a husband and wife died under singular circumstances. Mrs. F. C. Bradley became alarmingly ill. Her husband left the room for assistance. When he returned and saw her lifeless corpse he fell dead by her side. Heart-disease caused death in both cases.

HARD work is being done at Washington just now in the interest of Chicago as the best place at which to hold the next Democratic Convention. The arguments advanced by St. Louis in opposition to the efforts of the Garden City's delegation are summarized elsewhere. It seems to be settled that one of the two cities is to win the prize.

TRADING in lard was unusually active on 'Change yesterday. There are rumors that a squeeze will yet take place on the May deliveries, which closed yesterday at $9.75 bid. Wheat was active at the opening, but weakened later, closing 1¾ cents below the latest figures of Tuesday. Corn similarly declined one cent under persistent pounding.

KEIFER yesterday gave his testimony before the special committee appointed by the House to investigate the charges against Gen. Boynton. He had nothing new to say, and even weakened the force of his original declaration by admitting that the letter from Boynton which was paraded before the House was no uncommon document, the ex-Speaker having received "a large number of such communications."

IN the Fiske University suit, now being tried at Ithaca, N. Y., a remarkable state of affairs has been developed. The university is interested in depreciating the value of the property held by it, while its enemies are persistently booming all its possessions. The point is that the Fiske heirs are entitled to a remainder from the estate provided they can show that the university holds over $3,000,000 worth of property.

COL. INGERSOLL is in the city. His political and religious views are given by the scribes of the local department of THE TRIBUNE. The Colonel observed, with regard to the future state, that "as long as the smallest coal was red in hell" he was "going to keep on." The possible ellipsis at the end of this sentence is the rock on which debate will split. It is to be feared that the church will construe the missing word to be "roasting."

IT is believed that the tornadoes of Tuesday in the South were among the worst in the history of this country. The loss of life in Georgia alone is estimated by some correspondents at no less than 500. Five thousand houses were damaged. Terrible destruction was wrought in North Carolina, and a score of people were killed. Kentucky and Tennessee were visited by at least two funnels. Our dispatches give complete details of these dreadful events.

SEVERAL amendments to the National-Banking bill now before the Senate were rejected by that body yesterday. An amendment by Mr. Morrill was agreed to, which affects "gold banks." The principal matters in discussion were the need of establishing high and low tide marks for the currency, and the danger of forgetting necessary precautions against paying the public debt with promises to pay—the danger of repudiation in a moment of Senatorial abstraction.

THE Chicago branch of the Red Cross Society up to this time has received about $16,000 for the benefit of the flood sufferers. Some important committees, including those of the dry-goods men and the druggists, have not yet reported. It is hoped there will be no relaxation of the work, as the sum received is as yet utterly inadequate to provide for a tithe of the sufferers in our own State of Illinois alone. Contributions may be sent to John De Koven, Treasurer of the Red Cross Society, National Bank of America, Chicago.

GREAT damage was inflicted in the flooded districts by the storms of Tuesday. Houses were blown from their foundations and then floated off on the current. The river at Cincinnati is falling steadily, and is now almost within its banks. Metropolis, Paducah, and Shawneetown are suffering from both storm and flood. The water is rising slowly at Cairo, but the people there are working bravely and are confident of triumphing over the mighty river. The Lower Mississippi is rising, but not sufficiently to cause any great fear.

AT 6:30 yesterday morning a terrific explosion of fire-damp took place in the mine of the Connellsville Coal & Iron Company, four miles from Uniontown, Pa. Seventy miners were at work at the time, and nineteen were killed. Cars were blown to atoms, tracks torn up, and mules killed. Those miners who escaped had many thrilling stories to tell of their experience with fire and smoke, while about the mouth of the shaft was enacted the usual scenes when the bodies of the victims were brought to light and identified by their sorrowing relatives.

THE *Official Gazette* of the Berlin court publishes the order of Bismarck instructing Von Eisendecker to return to the American House of Representatives its resolution expressing the friendly sorrow of America for the death of Herr Lasker while visiting this country. There thus remains no doubt. As it stands, the act is toadlike—ugly and venomous. The American Government is the crystallization of all that Bismarck hates. But the tyrant, in seizing an opportunity to show his malice, has made the worst break yet recorded in history. It teaches a Republic what it may expect of a despotism. The crumbling of European thrones is laid to our account. It is rather fortunate that the Kings and Queens and their drunken squires should give us an occasional reminder of the points of difference between George Washington and George III.

BISMARCK'S grounds for insulting America are that the resolution of condolence contained an opinion regarding the object and effect of Herr Lasker's "political activity" (careep), which opinion was opposed to Bismarck's convictions. Bismarck therefore refused to ask the permission of the Emperor to transmit to its proper destination the missive of the House of Representatives to the Reichstag, because, had the Prince so prayed, he would (*sic*) have been forced officially to advocate an opinion he did not believe to be correct. It may pacify Mr. Ochiltree somewhat that Bismarck in the course of his screed calls the House "an illustrious body" and "an important body." But it does not pacify America. The "high principle" foreshadowed from Berlin a night or two ago thus turns out to be the idiotic ideas of one-man-power gone mad—the idea of treating a Parliament as if it were a kindergarten.

PROGRESS OF BIMETALLISM.

The letter addressed by Mr. Frazer, Secretary of the English International Monetary Standard (bimetallic) Association, to the Secretary of a similar association in New York indicates a notable change of sentiment on this question among the leading men of Great Britain. Even as far back as 1879 there was a strong popular feeling in England, including large numbers of the agriculturists and the tradespeople, in favor of a restoration of silver to the monetary system, but at that time the leaders in political and commercial affairs could not be persuaded to give heed to the movement. The impression among the governing classes seemed to be that England would enjoy an advantage over the other commercial nations by adhering to the gold standard. The consequence was that the English representatives at the International Monetary Conference held at Paris opposed and defeated the project of international agreement. Since that time the bimetallic impulse has reached the higher political and commercial authorities. The two English Commissioners at Paris—Goschen and Gibbs—are now counted among the advocates of the double standard if it can be adopted by the ruling commercial Powers of the world. The English bimetallic association now includes several Directors of the Bank of England, prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Statistical Society, the Social Science Congress, and the Institute of Bankers, university Professors of high standing in the domain of political economy, and influential leaders in both the Conservative and Liberal parties. There has been something like a revolution of sentiment on the subject.

In view of this progress, which has its counterpart in Germany and the United States as well, the scheme of international agreement on a ratio of values between the two metals, which is the only enduring solution of the monetary problem, has become of more importance than the transient recognition of silver in the monetary system of a few countries acting independently. The true policy of bimetallists at this time is to concentrate their efforts on the realization of a broad and binding international agreement. It is believed by the most earnest and intelligent supporters of bimetallism that the most practical step which can be taken in that direction at this time is to suspend the silver coinage in the United States. "The turning point in the movement," writes Mr. Frazer, "is the suspension of the legal-tender silver coinage on your side." The Secretary of the German Association wrote to the same purport only a few days ago, and added that the bimetallists of Germany would then proceed to insist that their Government should resume the sale and retirement of silver thalers as required by the single standard legislation adopted by the German Parliament several years ago.

The object of this movement is to put silver upon a bullion basis for a time and throw upon England the burden of taking care of it, which England will not be able to avoid, because silver will necessarily continue to be the money of its Indian possessions. As the case stands now, England is under no strain by reason of its own selfish policy. The German Government is throwing no silver upon the market, because it has ceased to buy up and retire the thalers. The Latin Union, comprising France, Italy, Greece, Belgium, and Switzerand, maintains at full par value the silver coin which is already in circulation in those countries. And the United States absorbs a large part of the current product of the silver mines by new coinage. But if further coinage be suspended in this country silver bullion will find its way to London in great masses; it will be enormously in excess of the demand for consumption in the arts; it will fall rapidly in value, and the value of the English Government's Indian revenues will diminish in proportion. This condition of things will bring the question of international agreement on the double standard before the English Government as a practical and urgent issue, involving too great a loss by postponement to warrant a dilatory policy. The money-lenders of England may be able to stifle the double-standard agitation so long as other countries assume the responsibility of maintaining silver values by unrestricted monetary use of that metal; but the losses which would fall directly upon the English Government and the English commerce in case of a general disuse of silver as money beyond what is now in circulation would be so serious that England would probably initiate the next movement for an international agreement. Universal bimetallism would be the obvious remedy, and that would fix the status of silver beyond any possible disturbance. But it is doubtful whether the Democratic majority in Congress, which is shaping all legislation, or rather refraining from all legislation with a view to the Presidential election, can be induced to give the matter the attention it deserves.

SAM RANDALL'S DEFEAT.

One by one the Democratic candidates for President are being laid away on shelves like so many Egyptian mummies. The general State elections of last fall disposed of several of them—Butler of Massachusetts, Cleveland of New York, and Pattison of Pennsylvania among others. Since then a number of other aspirants have been set aside to cool off. "The old ticket" is becoming older and more obsolete every day; Tilden is reported as saying that he could not outlive the campaign, and he is evidently not ambitious to elect Hendricks President by permitting his own name to be placed at the head of the ticket. Even Joe McDonald, the most promising of all the conspicuous candidates, has been discouraged by an active personal canvass among the Washington politicians. Holman's boom, which was under the exclusive management of Mr. Dana, was exploded and collapsed as soon as the *Sun* printed his picture. And now Sam Randall, who was taken up by the *Sun* when Holman disappeared from public sight, has been permanently retired.

Sam Randall is the kind of a politician who does not die easy. His defeat in the Speakership contest would have been accepted as final by most men. But Randall, with the knowledge that the free-trade wing of his party was not going to have smooth sailing, kept on paddling his own canoe. He started another boom in his own home, where he has for many years been recognized as a local power. He proposed to make the city election in Philadelphia a new starting-point, confident that the Democrats could carry it. All the conditions seemed to be favorable. The City Government was in the hands of the Democrats. The reform element in the Republican party seemed to be still apprehensive of a return of local control into the hands of their own party. The Committee of One Hundred, which had been able to take away enough Republican votes from the regular ticket to elect the opposition, indorsed all the Democratic city candidates. And Randall himself—a shrewd organizer and hard worker—took off his coat and went into the fight in person. And the result has been a very decided defeat of the Democratic ticket in Philadelphia—the weakest of the candidates on the regular Republican ticket receiving a majority of about 8,000 and the others still more. Thus Sam Randall's Presidential boom has come to an untimely end—so soon being done for that the wonder is what it was begun for.

The process of elimination which the Democrats have apparently adopted for the selection of a Presidential candidate might be commended on the theory of the survival of the fittest if there were a reasonable hope that such would be the result. But it threatens an extermination of candidates. Judging from the remarkable progress that has already been made in killing off candidates on the Democratic side, the inference is that there is none fit to survive. Every recent trial of strength denotes that the Democratic aspirants for Presidential honors are weakest in their homes, and cannot secure the approval and support of their own immediate constituents. Randall has merely suffered the same fate which had already been visited upon several of his rivals. What is to be the result? Possibly a nonentity. Indeed, a good many Democrats are already beginning to talk about running Hancock again.

FOLLY OF FIGHTING THE LAW.

Following up the action of the Common Council in refusing to make a uniform $500 liquor license in order to prevent general fraud on the law by selling whisky on beer licenses, the dishonest portion of the saloonkeepers have announced their policy, and it is what the Aldermen expected who voted for the two rates. The Council did what it could to help them "beat" the law. It left the door open for them to fight the law by giving them the opportunity to take out the $150 license and sell whisky under it. This the association have declared they will do, and, as their lawyer has announced to them that the city authorities will not prosecute them under the $500 license, we may assume that they expect they will be protected under the $150 license in vending hard drinks. In this matter the courts will have something to say, and under the law, which has been declared constitutional, they have nothing to look forward to but the rigid enforcement of the penalties, which means not only fine and imprisonment, but forfeiture of license. The penalties inflicted in the cases brought by the Citizens' League day before yesterday are a foretaste of what the violators of the State law may expect when they get into courts where they can't control juries. The distinction of being a saloonkeeper, which whisky-sellers seem to think exempts them from obedience to law, will not count for much in case of violation of the laws of the State of Illinois, and after a few of them have felt the penalty they will not be so eager to repeat the offense.

The other avenue which the Council has sought to open up to them for evading the law by complicating the collection of revenue—namely: the payment of the license fee in quarterly installments, will not yield them any encouragement. The law is explicit on this point. It says:

> Hereafter it shall not be lawful for the corporate authorities of any city, town, or village in this State to grant a license for the keeping of a dramshop except upon the payment, in advance, into the Treasury of the city, town, or village granting the license of such sum as may be determined by the respective authorities of such city, town, or village, not less than at the rate of five hundred dollars ($500) per annum.

The technicality which Aldermen seek to find in the words "at the rate of" will not avail them. The explicit meaning of the law will not be set aside upon such a quibble. The words apply to the license and express *its valuation*, nothing more, and this rate is to be paid in advance. The only course for saloonkeepers to pursue is to pay their licenses as the law directs, or they must expose themselves to its penalties. If they foolishly and recklessly challenge the law, they will have only themselves to blame for the inevitable results.

NATIONAL RAILROAD REGULATION.

It is reported from Washington that the Commerce Committee of the House, which has the Reagan Railroad bill under consideration, has voted to strike out that provision which makes it unlawful to exact a higher charge for a short than for a long haul, and also the requirement of a definit notice of a change in rates. In that case there is not enough left of the Reagan bill to furnish a basis for a National system of railroad regulation. The one provision was directed against the common discriminations in favor of certain localities to the injury of others, and the other provision was designed to secure something like stability in rates which should protect the farmers, shippers, and merchants from sudden and arbitrary changes calculated to disturb prices and inflict losses upon the country whenever the manipulators of railroad stocks conceive it to be to their individual advantage. The Reagan bill is vitally defective in omitting to provide a commission to enforce any regulations which may be agreed upon; but if the wisest and most valuable of its restraints be also eliminated, then there will be nothing left of it which will be worth preserving.

It is further announced that the committee has indicated a purpose to recommend a commission bill with some remedial provisions. Then why hasn't it begun by adding the commission to the Reagan bill and afterward turning its attention to the restrictions proposed therein? It seems to have reversed this natural order of things; it strikes out the remedial rules first, and apparently leaves nothing for a commission to do. It is stated in a general way that there will be a section forbidding discrimination and another forbidding pool combinations for the purpose of raising rates. But something more specific is demanded. Any prohibition of discrimination in general terms amounts to no more than an old and well-founded principle of the common law governing common carriers; the trouble is, that the railroad companies disregard it constantly and flagrantly, and the individual sufferers have no remedy beyond the impracticable one of long and costly litigation, which, as a rule, involves an expense exceeding the original damages. If it is the desire of Congress to put a stop to discriminations, why not say in so many words that the charge for a short haul shall not be greater than for a long haul, that the rates shall be public and alike to all shippers for a like service, and that there shall be no rebates in favor of any corporation, individual, or locality? That would be something tangible, which a commission could take hold of and enforce. The same is true with regard to pooling combinations for the purpose of raising rates. Combinations would continue to be formed by disavowing such purpose, and the raising of the rates would continue in spite of the general prohibition. But if the railroads were specifically prohibited from changing their rates without giving a definit notice to the public, which ought to be thirty days instead of five days, then such combinations would be under the direct control of the commission, the harassing railroad wars would be discontinued, and the public would be guaranteed stability of charges.

Ever since the Commerce Committee of the House took up this subject there have been signs of a disposition to trim and avoid the responsibility to a well-defined public opinion. In other words, there seems to be a desire to frame some measure which shall bear the aspect of National regulation, but really interfere in no wise with the independence of the corporations. Such a law as that would be worse than none, for it would impart a false sense of security and delay the consummation of the public demands. Judge Reagan may place himself in an attitude where he can defeat any conspiracy of this kind, for there is reason to believe that he is sincere in the purpose to provide some practical scheme for restraining and correcting the railroad abuses of this country. If he will accept the addition of the commission system to the regulations which he proposes and clothe it with authority and facilities for enforcing such regulations, then he can stand up against the palpable effort to emasculate his bill.

FUGITIVE CRIMINALS IN TRANSITU.

Two very interesting cases in the extradition of fugitive criminals have been brought before the courts recently. In a California case the fugitive had been arrested on a requisition from Oregon, but before he was removed from San Francisco the officer having him in charge was served with a writ of habeas corpus commanding him to produce the body of the prisoner before the Superior Court. This the agent refused to do, claiming that he held the fugitive under the authority of the United States for the purpose of transporting him to Oregon. Thereupon the officer was committed for contempt of court. In turn the officer appealed to the United States Circuit Court, and after a hearing on habeas corpus an order was made for his discharge, the court holding that it was the imperative duty of the officer not to surrender his prisoner to any State court for any purpose whatever. Meantime, the proceeding in the Superior Court was affirmed in the Supreme Court of the State. The present aspect of the case is a direct collision between the State and Federal courts in California.

Somewhat similar is the case of Reeves and Turner, demanded by the Governor of Tennessee and surrendered by the Governor of Nebraska. An attempt was made to release the prisoners on habeas corpus while they were being taken through Iowa. The officer made the same claim that was put forward in the California case, and urged that inter-State extradition was a process executed under Federal authority, and that he was not amenable to the control of State courts or State law. It was somewhat novel that the representative of Tennessee should take his stand on the doctrine that this is a Nation and be found denying the sovereign character of State laws and the authority of State courts. It seems that no decision was reached in this case, for, while the Judge was still deliberating on the elaborate arguments presented, the prisoners gave up the contest and voluntarily departed with the officer.

The claim put forth by the officers in these cases, and the California decision supporting it, make up a vivid illustration of the uncertainties of the law. The statute providing for the extradition of fugitive criminals between the States has been in existence for over ninety years, and during all that time the State courts have been accustomed to review the proceedings on habeas corpus. Thousands of cases have been tried in this way, and men have been discharged, hanged, or imprisoned in pursuance of such preliminary decisions. Yet if the United States courts in California are correct, all such decisions have been usurpations of authority, and were wholly null and void. The law governing the extradition of fugitive criminals is nothing more than a part of the original fugitive slave law, and in its application to criminals gives as much room for controversy and disputed authority as it did in the sections referring to slaves.

There is no question that many of the abuses of the extradition process can be reached and cured by State authority. The State has full control over the making of a requisition, and can guard against the misuse of the process for securing private ends, such as the payment of debts and the like, and the technicalities that are constantly used for the protection of fugitive criminals ought to be swept away either by State or Federal authority. A law which is not made clear after ninety years of practice under it, but is still the subject of dispute and collisions between the courts, certainly seems to stand in need of radical reform.

THE MEXICAN PENSION BILL.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago junior Democratic organ says:

> The real objection to the bill to pension *veterans* of the Mexican, Black-Hawk, Seminole, and Creek wars is, that the bulk of the beneficiaries will be men who served in the Confederate army. This will be particularly the case if soldiers of the Indian wars are included. As no exceptions are made, Jeff Davis will also be a beneficiary under the bill, and of course this is a bitter pill for Republicans and even some Northern Democrats to swallow. It is understood that while the Republicans have no particular desire to embitter the feeling between the sections they will before the bill comes to a vote in the House move that Jeff Davis be excepted from its provisions. There is much speculation as to what Southerners will do when this motion is made, though it is the general impression that they will oppose any exceptions.

In answer to this dispatch it may be said, first, that the men whom it is proposed to pension are not "veterans" at all. A veteran is a man who has been a soldier for many years and who has seen long military service, and not a man who served thirty or forty days or a few months in some little skirmish or greaser war. The term, as it is now applied, is an invention of claim-agents, and is equivalent to an insult to veteran soldiers who have done long and meritorious service for their country.

It may be said, in the second place, that the only objection to the bill is not "that the bulk of the beneficiaries will be men who served in the Confederate army," though that is a very serious objection, for the men who took up arms against their own country and fought to destroy its Government should, if ample justice were done, be forever debarred from receiving its benefactions and from having their names placed on the pension rolls, whatever they may have done for their country previous to their treasonable actions against it.

Another objection to this bill is, that it is an audacious attempt to rob the taxpayers of this country in the interests of men who have already been paid in full according to their contracts with the Government and received a 160-acre land-warrant besides. It is the scheme of the pension lobby, which has added to its grab half-a-dozen so-called "Indian wars," and of the ex-Confederates who are "in the saddle" after booty, to plunder the taxpayers and prevent any reduction of taxation. It is an effort to add at least $30,000,000 to the annual cost of the Government for the benefit chiefly of those who were concerned in the attempt to destroy the Union, and their widows, heirs, family relations, and even "those dependent upon them." Every dollar thus taken will absorb the wages of an average day's work of the laboring classes of this country. Every $100 paid out for this thirty days' militia service, which has already been more than paid for, means the confiscation of the earnings of 100 days' labor of the industrial classes of the United States. It proposes to add to the pension rolls tens of thousands of names of those who were never hurt and whose health was never injured by their thirty or sixty days' skirmishing after Indians. Every one of these men has already been paid. When he was discharged he was paid up in full, and, in addition to this, each one who had served fourteen days or had been in a single battle was given a land-warrant for 160 acres of land and had the pick of the best and richest lands in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, or any Southwestern State.

MR. SAM ALLERTON, who has been in the cattle evening business for some years, has caused himself to be interviewed lately in order to ventilate his spite against THE TRIBUNE, which has done some good work in the past in exposing and antagonizing certain combinations against the public good, like the "Eveners' Ring." But Allerton brays more like an ass than like a steer. He professes to think THE TRIBUNE is published in the interests of the Democrats because it is in favor of tariff-reform, which would benefit Republicans as much as Democrats, and he denounces the Morrison bill, which he has never read, as a "free-trade" measure. It would have been difficult to display more of his well-known ignorance in the space he has sought to occupy in public attention. He is confessedly ignorant of the two principal facts bearing on the subject in hand. First, he doesn't seem to know that the Democratic party is hopelessly divided on the tariff question, and that there is a good deal of difference of opinion in the Republican ranks as to how much on little protection is necessary for the public good. Secondly, he seems ignorant of the fact that the Morrison bill is not a free-trade bill at all, but is a moderate protection measure; that it follows the line of the Republican protective tariff of 1861, and that it goes no further than the Republican Tariff Commission of last year (including one of the former editors of the organ Allerton has selected as his mouthpiece) recommended in the reduction of war taxes—viz.: 20 to 25 per cent. Certainly ignorance of this density estops Allerton from criticising anybody on the tariff question. The first thing for him to do is to "even up" his knowledge of the subject to the average level of popular information before again rushing into print to instruct people on the science of tariff taxation.

Quacks.

Davenport *Democrat:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has never engaged in a better work than that which is now claiming its attention. It has opened its war upon the quack doctors in the city of its publication, and in its issue of Sunday devoted a page to the exposure. There is hardly a hamlet in Illinois or Iowa but has been flooded with the shameless circulars of these brazen swindlers, and unmeasured harm has been the result. Worse than lotteries, or even the milder forms of gambling; worse than railroad extortions or the adulteration of foods, are these soulless quacks, who, under the guise of protection, are advertising their pernicious practices. The moral courage of THE TRIBUNE in its efforts to expose their villainy may with justice be followed by criminal prosecutions.

NOTWITHSTANDING the adoption of the Prohibition bill by the Iowa Senate, it appears from the meeting held at Council Bluffs Tuesday and the utterance of public journals and prominent public men throughout the State that there is a growing public sentiment in favor of high license as a more practical and efficacious temperance measure. If the Iowa Legislators are wise they will yet compromise on high license. Extreme courses are not popular, and generally embody elements of their own defeat.

WASHINGTON is evidently astonished at the complex character of the Chicago Democratic Convention delegation. It is almost as good as a circus. Mike McDonald and Melville Fuller; Mike Wasserman and Judge Tree; ex-Gager Hildreth and Fred Winston Sr.; Goudy and Chesterfield Mackin—what contrasts and combinations! Finerty has not yet appeared at the refreshment headquarters to remind them how a strong independent at one time laid out the whole lot on their own favorit stamping-ground.

THE Citizens' League is making things lively for the violators of the Dramshop act. It will no doubt make it interesting also for those who may violate the High-License law. This organization should be generously supported. It must be borne in mind by law-respecting citizens that the lawbreakers' attorneys have a fund of $50,000 to draw on.

THOSE roars of laughter which greeted Northcote's statement that the Gladstone Government had spoiled the late Government's Egyptian policy points to one of the reasons why the Liberals obtained such a large majority. England laughs at the scoldings of the grand "old woman."

PERSONALS.

Mr. Buckle is temporarily editor of the London *Times*, the place having been refused by Leonard H. Courtney, Financial Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Buckle, who has been Assistant Secretary, is only 30 years old.

Miss Eva Mackey, daughter of the bonanza king, is at the head of a society of young ladies who go about doing what good they can among the working girls and deserving poor of Paris. It is a society that has abundant financial capital.

"M. Zola is fat, sensual-looking, with an air of combativeness and even impertinence about him," says the Paris correspondent of the *Argonaut*. "He has a heaven-aspiring nose, generally—though not in his case—associated with humor. His lips are thick and overhung by a grayish-brown mustache. The whiskers which adorn his cheeks are short and scrubby, like the beard they merge into. His forehead is intellectual, and he has the eye of a thinker."

Senator-Elect Blackburn was once stumping his district in Kentucky with a very able opponent. Blackburn spoke first and delighted the audience by the manner rather than the matter of his speech. The other man began by saying that his predecessor on the platform reminded him of a swan, that beautiful bird which glides along, the perfection of grace, and dips and curves in lines of beauty, "but only draws an inch or so of water." This proved an effective turn for that meeting.

Sir Lepel Griffin, in a note to one of the London newspapers, says that the only truly gratifying thing he encountered during his visit to Philistia was the pure, chaste, and holy English of the New York *Sun*. He says: "I used to get the paper of a morning and on my bent knees thank the Lord that a few sacred priests of journalism had been gathered together to preserve the English language in its purity among the barbarians of America." It would seem that Sir Lepel is a little shaky in his English himself.

You have heard of Dorsey's illness during the week; he came to Washington to overlook the sale of Bosler's interest in his cattle herd and stopped at Welcker's, where his chief friend was Mr. Edwards, of the New York *Sun*, who went out to New Mexico and interviewed him on his ranch. Dorsey is not at all out of favor in Washington. His convivial habits and easy address make him rather a favorit among the rounders and bon vivants. At Chamberlain's restaurant we were sitting up last week, seven or eight of us, until it turned out to be 4 o'clock in the morning. The next day but one Dorsey was taken with angina pectoris, or a disease of the great artery of the heart, as I believe, and came near dying. What difficulty he was able to get his breath at one time, and he became frightened and telegraphed for his wife's sister in Pennsylvania and for his wife afterwards to come on to Washington. It is also said that he has the kidney trouble badly, while his eyesight is impaired and he has to wear glasses. Taken altogether, the trial has been a hard thing for him: it has taken about $200,000 of his money, given him the greatest mental trouble, and probably permanently affected his health.—*Washington Letter.*

In a little company of gentlemen the other day, writes a Washington correspondent, a very prominent journalist said he had always respected Mr. Blaine, and admired him and liked him, but he often wondered how it was that the great Maine statesman had become so rich. Gen. Beale, who is probably Gen. Grant's most intimate friend, and who is probably not very intimate with Mr. Blaine, thereupon had something to say. I was not present, and rely on a third person, who was present, for my facts. Gen. Beale said he knew something of Mr. Blaine's resources. He said that he, in company with Gen. Grant, had visited Mr. Blaine's coal fields in Pennsylvania, which the latter bought for a few thousand dollars while he was in Congress and before the mines were developed. Gen. Beale said the mines had since been opened in many places, and they disclosed solid beds of coal seventeen feet deep and covering hundreds of acres. I forget how many thousands of tons of coal were taken out every week, but the amount, according to Gen. Beale, was enormous. It was stated that a company had been formed and a private railway built to the mines. The impression that Gen. Beale left was that Blaine would one day be a very rich man.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Ayoob Khan has once again put in an appearance, and he has implicit reliance on his old though not very faithful friend, the Czar.

The bill to give a Minister to Scotland is said by some of the Liberal journals to be a scheme for making a place for Lord Rosebery in the Cabinet. The Scotch members could have obtained a larger concession to Scotch feelings, they say, if they could only unite. But they could not.

The voracity of London Vestrymen the *Fortnightly Review* says is nothing compared with that of British noblemen. Eighty-three are Privy Councilors, fifty-five have decorations, 192 are connected with the army and navy at fat salaries, sixty-two are railroad Directors. Their total rental is $60,000,000; they own 14,356,123 acres of land. In pay and pensions they absorb $5,300,000 of public money annually, yet they are not satisfied, and clamor for well-paid sinecures about courts and other such sops like a pack of hungry hounds.

"The Mahdi, the Soudan, Khartoum, and the imprisoned garrisons," say Mr. T. H. S. Escott, the well-known English political writer and magazinist, "are excellent themes for the loose censure passed by London clubmen upon anything and everything that a Liberal Government may do and leave undone; but the stick that can be applied with such stinging effect in the fashionable quarter of London is an altogether impotent weapon in the more provincial Capitals." The division in the House of Commons Tuesday proved this.

Mr. Labouchère, in an article in the *Fortnightly Review* outlining the Radical program of the future, thinks that England will be all right educationally when her school system is modeled on that existing in the State of Illinois. He particularly admires the following features of the system: the condemnation of the sexes, the Right School, and the supplementing of local taxation by State aid. These features soften the boys' manners, make the girls self-reliant, stamp out all class prejudices, and give the poor boys and girls an equal chance with the rich ones. Labouchère would readily endorse the church establishment of England for a school establishment like that of our State.

Bradlaugh's majority at Tuesday's election was not seventy-six, as has been made to appear by a mistake in the transmission of the telegram. What it was intended to convey was that the majority was seventy-six greater than at any previous election. The vote stood: Bradlaugh, 4,032 votes; Richards (*Tory*), 3,664 votes; majority for Bradlaugh, 368.

At the general election in 1880 Bradlaugh received but 3,796 votes. He gained in Tuesday's polling 236, and came within 126 of the highest Liberal vote ever cast in the borough—that obtained by Mr. Labouchère in 1880. The triumph of Bradlaugh is significant of the determination of the electors to submit to no outside dictation as to who their representative shall be. Their tenacity of purpose and determination is characteristically English. Having resolved on a course of action they propose to persevere in it no matter what the consequences. Many of them no doubt do not care a pin about Bradlaugh, and most of them feel that he is a great embarrassment to the Government—not a few of them heartily dislike the man on account of his egotism—but there is a principle at stake, and they act accordingly. Bradlaugh will present himself again in the House, and there will be more scenes, and perhaps another appeal to the electors. The difficulty which he has created can not be gotten over in the present Parliament, but it will lead, however, as all such difficulties do in England, to reform.

Perhaps the Parnellites can explain their vote Tuesday night satisfactorily to their constituents. To outside parties it is unaccountable. Thirty-four of them voted with their bitter and deadly enemies—the Tories—against their best English friends. Last week it was announced through a news agency conducted by one of their number that they would refrain from voting, not because they approved of spoiling the Egyptians, but because they wanted to punish the Tories for their recent doings in Ulster. They changed tactics, however, at the last moment, and Mr. Healy, Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Sexton walked into the same lobby Tuesday night with Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Randolph Churchill, King-Harman, and Lord

BEYOND THE SEA.

Text of Herr Bismarck's Order Relative to the Lasker Resolutions.

A Statement from Judah P. Benjamin, the Ex-Rebel—The West Coast of Africa.

The Situation in the Soudan—Italy and the Catholic Propaganda—Parliament.

BISMARCK—LASKER.

THE CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The *Official Gazette* publishes the communication from Bismarck to Von Eisendecker directing the return to the American House of Representatives of its resolution of condolence at the death of Lasker. The communication is dated Feb. 9. Following is the text:

"Any recognition in a foreign country of the personal qualities of a German, especially when made by so important a body as the House of Representatives, is gratifying to our national feelings. I should have gratefully accepted the communication made by Minister Sargent, and should have asked the Emperor to empower me to present it to the Reichstag, if the resolution had not contained an opinion regarding the object and effect of Lasker's political activity which was opposed to my convictions. According to my experience of the political and economic development of the German people I cannot recognize the opinion as one which the events I have witnessed would justify. I should not venture to oppose my judgment to the opinion of such an illustrious body as the House of Representatives if I had not by more than thirty years' active participation in the internal policy of Germany gained an experience which justified me in attaching a certain value to my judgment in a question of home affairs. I cannot determine to ask the Emperor for the necessary power to communicate the resolution to the Reichstag, because I should have officially to advocate before the Emperor an opinion which I cannot recognize as correct."

In conclusion, Bismarck requested the German Minister at Washington to send a communication to Secretary Frelinghuysen and return him the House resolution.

The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, anti-Semitic, says: "Bismarck's action in the Lasker affair fills us with satisfaction." Other Conservative papers are silent regarding the incident.

AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

The action of Bismarck in returning the resolution of sympathy at the death of Herr Lasker continues to excite much comment. The friends of the deceased statesman in the Reichstag propose to demand of Bismarck an explanation of his conduct.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.

A LETTER IN SEARCH OF A FATHER.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The arrival of an American paper containing the controversy in reference to Judah P. Benjamin's alleged letter about the British recognition of the Confederacy caused on this side of the ocean no little amusement. Your correspondent called today upon Mr. Benjamin, who in the course of the conversation stated substantially as follows: "In the first place, nobody at all familiar with the true state of the facts could ever have entertained the idea that I asked the British Consul to introduce me to Lord Lyons. Lord Lyons and myself have lived near each other for several years, and during that time had been in the habit of dining at each other's tables. Consequently, the assertion that I applied to the Consul for such an introduction is simply absurd."

Correspondent—Can you recall any coincidence upon which the story of the alleged letter could have been based or anything that ought to have given color to it?

Mr. Benjamin—In August, 1880, during the Presidential campaign of Mr. Lincoln, I remember being in San Francisco engaged with Mr. Reverdy Johnson upon the case of the New Almaden quicksilver mines. It may have happened that some such letter was fabricated as one of the numerous electioneering dodges of the campaign, and it may have been sent by some political buccaneer to Mr. Thurlow Weed, who would not have only perceived such a device too foolish ever to be made use of, but also would have recognized it as spurious and thrown it aside among his papers, where the forged document was perhaps found at his death.

THE WEST COAST.

A SANGUINARY CONFLICT.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The recent fight between the whites and natives at Maculla, on the west coast of Africa, arose through the agent of the Dutch factory employing Krooboys, to which the natives objected. Eight hundred natives attacked the factory, which the agent defended with cannon and armed men. During the fight a number of natives took shelter behind the powder-magazine, which exploded, killing many natives. The fight continued for several hours, when the natives withdrew, leaving forty dead.

THE SOUDAN.

AT KHARTOUM.

KHARTOUM, Feb. 20.—Gen. Gordon today held a levee, to which even the poorest Arab was admitted. The General has opened offices at this place to hear grievances. The Government books, containing records from time immemorial of debts of the people, and all whips and bastinadoes have been publicly burned. A prison in which 200 wretches loaded with chains were found has been demolished. The negroes held a great rejoicing. The Europeans agree that Gordon's proclamation was the only means of saving themselves and the garrison. The French Bey Shilook, a negro, who won the decoration of the Legion of Honor under Bazaine in Mexico, has been appointed commander of the troops in Khartoum.

The Austrian Consul at Khartoum has forwarded to El Mahdi £3,000 to secure the release of Catholic missionaries.

The Sheikhs of the tribes in Kordofan, Sennaar, Dongola, Darfour, and all parts of the Soudan are flocking to Khartoum to meet Gen. Gordon, attracted by his personal prestige or by the hope of peace or bribes.

SUAKIN AND TOKAR.

CAIRO, Feb. 20.—Troops are arriving at Suakin so rapidly that the advance on Tokar will probably be made Saturday. Tomorrow 2,000 men will muster at Trinkitat. The Military Council of Cairo has decided to leave 1,500 English soldiers at Suakin, sending 3,500 to Trinkitat. Admiral Hewett will make a simultaneous movement from Suakin while Gen. Graham advances by the hill road from Trinkitat on Tokar. Scouts report that Osman Digma with 4,000 rebels is guarding the defiles of the hill road, leaving 8,000 of the tribe of Haddendowas to watch Suakin.

The Tokar expedition consists of 5,000 men.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The clause regarding slavery in Gen. Gordon's proclamation is as follows: "I desire to restore your happiness and so I have decided to permit the slave traffic. Every one having domestic servants may consider them his property and dispose of them."

PARLIAMENT.

A SENSATION CREATED BY JOHN O'CONNOR POWER.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In the Commons today Gladstone deprecated a premature discussion of Gen. Gordon's mission. The inevitable effect of such a discussion would be to hamper the success of Gordon's efforts.

John O'Connor Power, Home-Rule member from Mayo, resumed the debate on Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The amendment severely condemned the policy of the Government in Ireland and demanded an immediate abandonment of the policy stimulating State-aided emigration. Mr. Power asserted that the present unfortunate condition of Ireland was the greatest difficulty England has to overcome. He censured the so-called National party for wasting the time of the House in discussing factional disputes instead of the social improvement of Ireland. He excused Parnell, because he was surrounded and urged on by certain lieutenants hoping to arrive at similar prominence. He was strongly opposed to the amendment. It was very disappointing. It failed to condemn with sufficient emphasis the present policy of stimulating emigration, and made no mention whatever of the importance of the development of Irish resources. Neither the Nationalists nor Loyalists had any right to either designation. Healy's address to the electors of Monaghan contained absolutely no mention of the Nationalist doctrine. It was simply an incitement to modern Socialism. "While Parnell," said Power, "was posing before the country and complaining that his safety had been threatened by a portion of his countrymen, I quietly waited a public vindication of my course. My declaration that intimidation was a brutal and immoral practice now comes from the lips of Parnell and others. The National League has no more right to rob me of free speech than to steal money from my pocket." Power proceeded to indict the National Leaguers from their own speeches. He was convinced that Parnell inwardly dissented from many things his disciples did, both inside and outside the House. The Parnellites had been pursuing a policy adverse to the interests of Ireland since the Land act was introduced. It was in consequence of this he separated from the Nationalist movement which impeded beneficial legislation and imposed upon Ireland three years of the most stringent and hateful legislation which had ever been imposed upon any country. The Irish landlords owed their present condition to their neglect of their most important duties. Irish discontent was due not only to historical events, but also to the fact that Ireland was smarting because equal privileges were withheld. But better times were coming, when strife would be at an end and England and Ireland would be more closely united than ever; when Ireland would share in equal privileges. Power was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he resumed his seat the cheering was tremendous. The Parnellites maintained throughout a sullen silence. Power's onslaught upon the Parnellites caused a great sensation.

Healy, member for Monaghan, replied, comparing Power's speech to dancing on a tight rope, balancing between the Orangemen and Whigs. He reproached Power for deserting his party, and read extracts from a speech by Power years ago denouncing the desertion of O'Donoghue. Healy concluded with describing Lord Rossmore, the suspended Justice of the Peace for Monaghan, as a "bigoted, malevolent young pup."

Justin McCarthy, Liberal and Home-Ruler member for Longford, accused the Orangemen of seeking to involve the country in civil war. He described Power as a repentant rebel.

The House adjourned.

THE VATICAN.

CHARITY—THE PROPAGANDA.

ROME, Feb. 20.—Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, has sent $3,000 to the distressed Christians in Tonquin.

The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs has dispatched a note to the Italian diplomatic representatives abroad stating that the conversion of the property of the Propaganda into Italian rentes is neither a hostile measure nor spoliation, but a simple conversion. The King and Government, he says, have always protected the Propaganda, whose mission they fully recognize.

BRADLAUGH.

TRIUMPHANTLY RE-ELECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The election at Northampton for member of Parliament to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Bradlaugh has resulted in the return of Mr. Bradlaugh, who received 4,032 votes, against 3,664 cast for his Conservative opponent, Mr. Richards. This is a larger majority by 46 votes than he had at any previous election. The Conservatives are both astonished and mortified at the result of the contest.

CABLE NOTES.

The next consistory at Rome is fixed for March 17.

At London yesterday 18,306 bales of Port Philip and Sydney wool were sold.

Macfarlane, member for Mallow, has seceded from the Parnellites owing to the violent articles in *United Ireland*.

Enough materials of war to accomplish the objects of France will arrive in Tonquin before the end of February.

The cordial welcome given by the newspapers to the Spanish Minister at Washington produced an excellent effect at Madrid.

Dr. Wilhelm Loewe, leader of the Progressists and member of the Reichstag and Prussian Landtag, has been stricken with apoplexy.

At Valparaiso there was a collision yesterday between the Santiago express and a freight-train. Three persons were killed and several injured.

The Sandown Park hurdle-race for the grand prize was won by Cannon's (formerly Lorillard's) Sachem, M. Dawson's Zeus second, and Rough Diamond third.

England has given her sanction to the future increase of Turkish import duties, provided the abuses now prevailing in the management of the customs be suppressed.

A Russian commission is elaborating a vast scheme of reform in the administration of Merv. The Turcomans are urging the retention of the native institutions.

ROSALIE VILLAS.

A Real Estate Scheme on the Mutual Interest Plan.

The enterprise of Rosalie Villas, at South Park, half a mile below Hyde Park station on the Illinois Central Railroad, which has been previously outlined in THE TRIBUNE, is now so far complete as to details that a more comprehensive sketch may be given. Rosalie Villas is a subdivision made by Rosalie A. Buckingham of a tract of land at South Park, lying between Fifty-seventh street, Rosalie court, and the Midway Plaisance of the South Park system. In order to make the land available for building purposes and to insure gas, water, sewage, drainage, improved streets, grass-plats, sidewalks, gas-lamps, etc., an improvement fund of $25,000 has been put in the hands of Chandler & Co. This fund has been set aside for the following improvements: Brick sewer through Rosalie court between Fifty-ninth and Fifty-sixth streets, ordered by the Trustees of Hyde Park by special assessment, and the connection of each lot by a six-inch tile drain; all lots on Fifty-seventh street also to have connection by a twelve-inch tile drain and a six-inch branch; curbing and paving Fifty-seventh street, from the Illinois Central right of way to Washington avenue; water-pipes and connections with each lot fronting on Fifty-seventh street; putting in water-pipes and connections with each remaining lot, to be done by private contract; erection of lamp-posts, curbing, and paving Rosalie court its entire length to a width of twenty-six feet; the construction of asphalt or cement sidewalks through Rosalie court, each side, seven feet wide and on Fifty-seventh street twelve feet wide; erection of ornamental arches at two entrances of Rosalie court, composed of granit and iron; the planting of grass plats, erection of fountains, planting of shade-trees, and the employment of a capable consulting architect to insure a harmonious plan of building. Further expenditures may be made by the direction of a majority of the owners of Lots 1 to 55, inclusive, the distribution of money to be of equal benefit. The balance is to be invested and the income applied to the annual maintenance of the grounds, etc., or distributed in cash, as the majority through their Board of Trustees may direct. P. R. Chandler, F. R. Chandler, and H. T. Chace are the present Directors, the present board to be changed or increased by the united action of the owners of ten lots. Lots 58, 57, 58, 59, and 40, or 250 feet frontage on Rosalie court, are set aside for the benefit of the improvement fund, and are not to be sold for less than $2,000 each. Small lots 56, 57, 58, and 59 also belong to the fund, and all such lots are free from incumbrance. The plan, as seen, is on the mutual-interest plan, each purchaser receiving the benefit of a rise in his own land, in the value of the fund lots, and shares in the unexpended balance of the fund.

NO INDIAN OATHS.

Reading (Pa.) *Times*: "When an Indian wants to swear he must learn the English language to do so, as there is nothing in his own that he can use in taking the name of the Great Spirit in vain," said the Rev. John J. Kelly, a grand specimen of the Chickasaw Nation, in his lecture in the Fourth Street Methodist Church last evening.

A Corner on the Corn.

Dr. Wing's Corn and Bunion remedy *controls the market. Cure is perfect.* Take no other. Druggists, 25c.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Col. Ingersoll Canvasses the Prospects of the Republican Presidential Candidates.

John B. Alley Regards Butler as the Democratic Dictator of New England—Dorsey.

The Danville Investigation—Blaine's Passive Attitude—Call for a New York Conference.

COL. INGERSOLL.

ARTHUR, LOGAN, BLAINE, LINCOLN, AND THE SHERMANS—THE DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT AT WASHINGTON.

"I know nothing about that reported alliance of Dorsey with Logan," said Col. Robert G. Ingersoll to a TRIBUNE reporter at the Grand Pacific yesterday. "I never heard of it before, and there is, I presume, nothing in it."

"How is the situation among the New York Republicans?"

"I haven't the slightest knowledge. No one knows anything about New York politics. In that State it is a personal matter."

"About the South?"

"I don't think the Administration will control the entire Southern delegation. It has not been extremely friendly with the Southern Republicans, and in my opinion there will be as much division in the Southern States as in the Northern."

BLAINE'S ATTITUDE.

"What is the belief at Washington regarding Blaine's attitude towards Arthur and Logan?"

"I have been told that Blaine is for Logan and against Arthur. Personally I do not know whom he is for. The real question in which he is interested is 'Who is for Blaine?' The force of habit will be such that I think long before the convention meets he will be a candidate. He may not think he wants the place, but I guess he does, and that want will probably be increased when he thinks somebody else may get it."

EDMUNDS.

"How is Edmunds regarded?"

"He is regarded as a very careful conservative man. He is not calculated to inspire enthusiasm and I do not believe he will be nominated."

THE SHERMANS.

"Is Senator Sherman's recent letter declaring for protecting labor regarded as a Presidential bid?"

"I do not think that Senator Sherman thinks himself a candidate. He has tried that once. If he is I think he will exercise greater care in selecting a person to put him in nomination than he did before."

"How about his brother?"

"Gen. Sherman would make a strong candidate, but he says that he will not accept. In my judgment he is wise. He has reached the top of his profession. He is a great soldier, and has made his name famous the world over. That is enough. It would do him no good to put his name with the Buchanans, the Pierces, the Johnsons, and Fillmores. He is greater as he is."

ROBERT LINCOLN.

"Is there much talk of Robert Lincoln for Vice-President?"

"No; I have not heard him mentioned for Vice-President. I have heard a great many say that he ought to fill out his father's term. He would make a strong candidate. He is an excellent man, of fine executive ability, and of sterling integrity."

DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.

Speaking of the Democratic sentiment at the National Capital Col. Ingersoll said:

"The Democrats are hunting for a man, but, so far as I know, he has not been found. They need a candidate who believes in State sovereignty and Federal supremacy, in free trade and protection, and who was for and against the Rebellion."

"What is the prospect of the Morrison Tariff bill?"

"I know nothing about it. If it passes or fails it cannot help the Democrats. The Southern States are beginning to manufacture and want protection. Every State has got something that it wants protected. The tariff question is growing in importance daily, and the Democrats are on the wrong side of it."

"Are there any new developments in Springer's investigation of the Department of Justice?"

"Not that I have heard of. I care nothing about that business. I am through with those cases and am entirely satisfied with the result. If Brewster can stand it I can."

ON RELIGION.

Straying outside the domain of politics Col. Ingersoll was asked about the report that he was seeking to quit public lecturing on religious questions. He replied:

"As long as I live I expect to now and then have my say against the religious bigotry and cruelty of the world. As long as the smallest coal is red in Hell I am going to keep on. I never had the slightest idea of retiring. I expect the church will do the retiring."

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Speaking incidentally of Wendell Phillips' oratory he said:

"He was a very great orator—one of the greatest that the world has produced. He rendered immense service in the cause of freedom. He was in the old days the thunderbolt that pierced the shield of the Constitution. One of the bravest soldiers that ever fought for human rights was Wendell Phillips."

MASSACHUSETTS.

EX-CONGRESSMAN JOHN B. ALLEY REGARDS BUTLER AS THE DEMOCRATIC DICTATOR.

Ex-Congressman John B. Alley, of Boston, said yesterday at the Grand Pacific that things were mixed in Massachusetts, politically speaking. There was no decided preference among Republicans as to the nomination. If it was believed that President Arthur could carry New York they would be for him, but, on the contrary, it was generally an accepted fact that he could not carry it, and therefore he was not considered practicable. Edmunds was rather the favorit in the Bay State, but like Blaine he was understood to be out of the race. Any good Republican would suit Massachusetts Republicans.

In regard to Gen. Butler Mr. Alley said that the late Governor would certainly head the Massachusetts delegation to the National Democratic Convention, and he would command consideration. He was not supposed to entertain the idea any longer of getting the nomination himself, but he would dictate terms and necessitate his recognition by a Democratic Administration as leader and representative of the party in New England. If they did not meet his views, he could accept the Labor nomination, which probably would be tendered him, and thereby insure the defeat of the Democratic nominee by drawing off thousands of laboring votes in the manufacturing centres of the land.

STEPHEN W. DORSEY.

HE SAYS THAT LOGAN WILL BE THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE—ARTHUR'S CHANCES.

Ex-Senator Stephen A. Dorsey arrived yesterday at the Pacific in company with Col. Ingersoll and ex-Congressman John B. Alley, of Boston, and the party will go on today to New Mexico, to visit the ex-Senator's ranch, which lies at the foot of the Raton Mountains. They have just purchased that portion of the Dorsey property in New Mexico known as the Bosler interest for $700,000, and the money has been paid. This property Bosler had bought of Dorsey for $200,000 at the time of the star-route trials when the ex-Senator was very much in need of ready money. Since that time he has been anxious to reobtain control of the entire ranch, and he has succeeded in getting Col. Ingersoll and Mr. Alley to buy up the estate from the Bosler representatives and associate themselves with him in the enterprise. They are now on the way to the Southwest to inspect the property in which they have invested so heavily. While the others registered at the hotel and were accessible, Senator Dorsey preferred to remain incognito. He is looking well, and while evidently not so vigorous as when he led the Arkansas delegation in 1880 for Gen. Grant, yet the suspense and anxiety of the last two years have not left the traces upon him which might have been expected. He was quite affable, and in reply to the question, "Whom will the Republicans select to lead them in this campaign?" said: "I am no longer a politician, as you well know, but I do not mind giving you my impressions. One cannot tell who will be nominated, but the man of my choice is Gen. John A. Logan. He will be the leading candidate in the convention, whether he gets the nomination or not. And there lies his greatest danger. When any fellow has the lead in a thing of that kind experience teaches us that all the others combine against him as a common enemy and pull him down."

"Why do you think he will be the leading candidate?"

"Because he has the strongest influences behind him. Singular to say, both Blaine and Grant are for him. That is an anomaly. Conkling, Cornell, and the Camerons are also for him. You see he will have powerful backing, not to speak of the Grand Army organizations all over the country, who are a unit in his behalf."

"You think, then, that Blaine, Grant, and Conkling are for Logan?"

"I don't think anything about it; I know it. Under the old order of things these influences would have been able to nominate Logan without any trouble. But since the unit rule has been abolished and each Congressional district is permitted to elect its own delegates, the prominent leaders in a State have no longer the extended influence they formerly enjoyed. Hence the support of all these men does not guarantee Logan a majority of the delegates, where formerly he would have had a certainty. Still, with the other influences at work for him and his fine record, I am inclined to think he will succeed."

"Where does President Arthur come in? Is he in the field?"

"No doubt of it. He is moving heaven and earth to control the convention. His movements are not so discernible, because he is a weak, timid, and cautious man, and throws no vim into anything he does. But he is doing his level best. He will be a candidate before the convention and will have some strength, because he has all the officeholders, and in some localities they will control the selection of delegates. Mr. Warren, Chairman of the New York Republican State Committee, was in Washington when I left, and he is out and out for Arthur. He is a pretty good man, but he is going to be beaten. He or no other man can give a majority of the New York delegation to Arthur. He will have some districts, especially in New York City and Brooklyn, but not enough to control the delegation. And in Pennsylvania Arthur will be disappointed. Mathew Quay, the acknowledged leader of the party in Senator Cameron's absence, is for Logan, and he will be heard from about the time they begin to select delegates."

"Even suppose Gen. Logan gets the nomination, can he be elected?"

"As easily as any one else. Any Republican can carry the day with the proper management. The only Democratic nominee, in my opinion, who would make the issue doubtful is Abram S. Hewitt. He has a splendid record, is popular, has great wealth, and lives in the pivotal State. Whichever party carries New York carries the election. That is certain. You cannot figure it otherwise. Hewitt is a New-Yorker, and, besides being a man of ability, has the money to use, which can be so well utilized in New York. They talk about Payne. Why Hewitt has more money than Payne. He was a very rich man in his own right, and he inherited through his wife all Peter Cooper's money. I regard him as a dangerous man, the only dangerous man to the success of our party."

In conclusion Senator Dorsey, speaking of the statement telegraphed from Washington to a Chicago morning paper that he had given Gen. Logan $100,000 to help him out in this fight, said that there was absolutely nothing in it. He had never given Senator Logan a cent. In regard to his recent trials he had nothing to advance beyond the general statement that the public were gradually reaching a more correct understanding of that business, and that he had no fear but in time the real inside of the star-route trials would be exposed and the truth known.

DANVILLE.

THE RIOT INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—In the Danville investigation Capt. Graves asked to correct the impression left by his former testimony. He had never been a negro trader for profit, but had inherited slaves, some of whom he had sold and had purchased others in their places.

W. H. Barksdale (colored), a clergyman, told a monotonous story of the riot, which he had seen from a short distance, without adding anything of importance to the story. The witness thought there was no danger to whites from colored people. He had never heard any threats by colored men, although his opportunities for hearing or knowing their sentiments were excellent. Witness did not vote, and in reply to Mr. Sherman's question why, he said: "Well, I felt that a city of colored people ought to be in sackcloth and ashes praying instead of going to the polls, and when I went on the street and saw the blood of those men, my heart was full of grief. I knew them all from boyhood. Then I saw men that were armed, and did not know what might be the result, consequently I did not go to the polls at all." Witness further described the sentiment of the colored people as he had gathered it in conversation with them. He said, in effect: "If I can't go to the polls except under lead and powder I won't go at all." He was further cross-examined by Mr. Vance. He insisted that the crowd of colored people was composed in part of women and children. The failure of colored people to vote was not the result of any orders received from any source—not to his knowledge.

Nelson Scott (colored), a messenger in the revenue office at Danville, told the familiar story of the riot; heard Hatcher tell the whites to stand up with him and they would kill the last one of them; heard Col. Sims tell Dr. Barksdale if any one was offended by his speech he would "go with them to North Carolina," meaning to accept a challenge to fight south of the State line.

Adjourned.

BLAINE.

A POSITIVE BUT PASSIVE CANDIDATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—There is an increasing activity in political matters. The Arthur people regard Blaine as a positive candidate. They do not expect that he will attempt to secure delegates in the first instance, but they do believe that it is his purpose to capture the convention if possible, as the result of some deadlock or panic, when he might be nominated with a hurrah. These statements as to Blaine are made without positive knowledge. Within a few days Blaine has refused to carry out one part of the program which has been assigned to him. In various quarters it has been said that he would be a delegate to the convention from Maine and would occupy the position which Garfield did at Chicago. But within a short time the Maine State Republican Committee has applied to Blaine for permission to use his name as a delegate. He has refused. This committee then applied to him to designate some one who might represent him in the delegation at Chicago. This Blaine also refused to do, stating that he would have nothing to do absolutely with the appointment of the delegates and would not dictate to them a policy.

NEW YORK.

A CALL FOR A CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A call has been mailed to about 150 Republicans in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, and other States asking them to a conference Saturday morning in New York supplementary to a dinner in Brooklyn Friday night. The call says: "It is not proposed to organize a movement in behalf of any candidate, but it is hoped that as a result of a comparison of views some steps may be taken to give expression to the sentiments of a large number of Republicans who believe the success of the party at the coming Presidential contest can be assured only by the nomination of men in hearty accord with the principles of administrative reform and such as will command the unreserved approval and support of the independent and thoughtful voters of the United States."

SECOND ILLINOIS DISTRICT.

THE FIGHT FOR THE FIFTH WARD CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEEMAN—EACH SIDE CLAIMS A VICTORY.

The rival factions among the Republicans of the Fifth Ward made a show of their Presidential preferences at the meeting of the ward club at No. 2578 South Halsted street last night. There was a sprinkling of Post-Office and Custom-House employés on hand to see that the interests they represent had a fair field. Between fifty and sixty voters were present, though many of them were not entitled to a voice in the proceedings. A constitution reported at a former meeting was adopted, ten or twelve new members were enrolled, and James O'Brien was chosen to act on the Executive Committee of the Cook County Central Republican Club to fill a vacancy.

After this preliminary business had been disposed of Chairman Mullins got down to the pith of the meeting, stating that it was claimed the Fifth Ward had no Republican Congressional Committeeman. George Colby had represented the ward in the old First District, and some claimed that he still had the right to represent it. The Chairman understood that Chris Mamer, though Chairman of the Third District Congressional Committee, also assumed to represent the Second, or the two-thirds of the Eighth Ward which was in it. Other wards, except the Fifth, had elected new committeemen for the Second District. Both the new and the old committees would probably call primaries and two sets of delegates would be elected to the National Convention. This body would then decide between them. Since the matter would probably be carried up, there was no use in the Fifth Ward getting excited. The old committee was supposed to be in the interest of one Presidential candidate while the new one was thought to be in the interest of Senator Logan.

When the Chairman concluded William Kent, a Custom-House employé, said that the old committee held good, since there had been no election where a Republican Congressional candidate had been put in the field, and no committeeman had been chosen under the new apportionment. He thought that the Republicans of the district could not afford to go into the National Convention divided, and was in favor of indorsing George Colby, the old committeeman.

C. E. Piper, of the Stock-Yards Post-Office, said the only thing the wards in the Second District had to go by was the State Central Committee, which had left the whole matter to the people, who therefore had the right to elect a committeeman if they chose. The only one in authority was Philip Maas, of the Seventh Ward, who had been elected a member of the State Central Committee since the Second Congressional District was formed. He had already moved by calling upon the wards which had not elected Congressional committeemen to do so before Feb. 29, and under his call the Fifth Ward should go ahead.

Deputy-Sheriff Leibrandt, after speaking a good word for Congressman Finerty, controverted Mr. Piper's position. He held that Colby was the rightful committeeman and that he could not be supplanted, as it was entirely out of the jurisdiction of State-Committeeman Maas to call for the election of a Congressional committeeman. There was a division between Government officials, and Logan's friends were trying to hold the lash over the rightful Congressional Committee. He did not know whether Colby was an Arthur or a Logan man, but that did not affect his right to represent the Fifth Ward. He wanted peace, because if they were harmonious the Fifth Ward Republicans would probably be given one of the delegates to the National Convention. They should do as in the Sixth, where Louis Hutt had been indorsed, his membership in the old committee not having been disputed.

Some discussion followed as to Mr. Hutt's position, and several rather aimless motions were made. Finally a motion to elect a committeeman was put, and Mr. Piper acted as teller. His tally showed 18 votes for the motion and 17 against it. The correctness of the roll-call was disputed, and amid the disorder that followed Chairman Mullins protested energetically against the noise which Democrats from other wards were making. Meantime two or three motions to adjourn were made before the Chairman decided that the vote was correctly taken and that the election of a Congressional committeeman was in order. Then the storm blew over and Mr. Colby was elected by acclamation. When this had been done the names of several new members of the Executive Committee were announced. A. C. Oldberg was placed on the South Town Central Committee and the meeting adjourned.

Both factions claimed to have scored a victory as the result of the skirmish. "We didn't care to beat Colby," said a representative of the Post-Office influence. "All we wanted was to have some one elected, which ratifies the legality of the new Congressional Committee. Colby, having accepted our election, recognizes it and is barred from serving on the old committee. See?"

On the other hand, Committeeman Colby said he was undecided about his future course. He and Louis Hutt would get together and see what they could do. He did not know whether they would recognize the men chosen from the Seventh and Eighth Wards, or whether they would simply continue to act with the old committee.

KANSAS.

JUDGE ALLER WEDS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO PROHIBITION.

Judge H. M. Aller, of Leavenworth, a member of the Kansas Senate, is at the Grand Pacific, and he said last evening to a TRIBUNE reporter that the Republican party in his State would certainly stand squarely by prohibition in the coming campaign. There were two active candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor—Judge Thacher, of Lawrence, and Col. John A. Martin, Secretary of the National Republican Committee. Judge Thacher was backed by the prohibition wing of the party, while Col. Martin was more liberal, although he stood squarely on the platform of the party. Martin's nomination was more advisable, because it would permit the Germans to return to the Republican party, which they were nearly all ready to do. The local elections in 1883 had demonstrated that fact. Gov. Glick would surely be renominated by the Democrats, and he was undoubtedly their strongest man; but there was no show for him to carry the State a second time. Kansas would go Republican this year by a decisive majority. In regard to the special election, now in progress in the Second Congressional District, to fill the vacancy caused by Hoskell's death, it was pretty well settled that Funston, the Republican candidate, would beat Riggs, the Fusion candidate. The former was a farmer, and would get the bulk of that vote. Kansas would send an uninstructed delegation to the National Republican Convention. If Blaine was a candidate he would have it, but with him out of the race there was no special preference.

OHIO.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES IN MAHONING COUNTY.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 20.—The *News-Register* this evening publishes the names of 448 Republicans throughout Mahoning County, giving their Presidential preferences, received on postal-cards sent for that purpose: Blaine for first choice has 370; Lincoln, 19; Logan, 17; Edmunds, 17; Gen. Sherman, 11; Harrison, 3; McKinley, 1; Grant, 1; John Sherman, 1.

Second choice for President: Lincoln, 129; Logan, 90; Blaine, 60; John Sherman, 49; Gen. Sherman, 40; Edmunds, 37; Arthur, 13; Harrison, 11; McKinley, 5; Gresham, 1; Hayes, 1; Windom, 1; Anthony, 1; Ingersoll, 1.

To the last Chicago Convention this Congressional istrict sent a delegate who voted for Blaine on every ballot until Garfield was placed before the convention.

ILLINOIS.

WORKING FOR OGLESBY.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Secretary-of-State Dement and Auditor Swigert are in the city today calling on their political friends in the interests of ex-Gov. Oglesby. They have visited the northern part of this State, and the sentiment of the people is nine to one in favor of Oglesby for Governor as against Hamilton.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Deputy-Sheriff Dunkel, of Geenville, Dart County, Ohio, left this city for that place last evening with O. H. Jeffries, who is wanted there on a charge of forgery. The prisoner, a young and fashionably-dressed man, is the son of well-to-do parents. He was engaged in the insurance business at Greenville, where he contracted a liquor debt for $30 with Moran Phillips, in payment for which he gave a note for $55, made in favor of O. H. Jeffries, signed by the young man's father, and indorsed by one Straight. He received the balance, $25, in money, and set out for Chicago, arriving here Feb. 15, and had secured the promise of a position with Nathan & Strauss, wholesale liquor dealers, when arrested. Phillips alleges that the note is a forgery. Jeffries maintains that it is authentic, and that he will be able to clear himself. He returned without a requisition.

A FARMERS' CONVENTION IN DAKOTA.

FARGO, D. T., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Convention for the Red River Valley is in session at Moorhead. Quite a number of farmers are agitating questions connected with the growing of wheat and the transportation and sale of the same, but the great majority are indifferent, and it seems doubtful if there will be any definit result from the present move, though it may start the agitation so as to eventually result in good to the farmers. Some forty or fifty delegates, the major portion from Minnesota, are present, and wheat-growing is being discussed from the nature of the seed up to the manner and place of sale. Prof. Whitney, of Michigan, made a three-hours' speech this evening, and the convention will continue till Friday night.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Philadelphia *Call*: "Sister!" cried a little boy, running into the room, "your little pug dog has bit me on the leg."

"What!" exclaimed the frightened young lady. "Beauty has bitten you on the leg? Let me see."

She hastily pulled down his stocking, and sure enough there was the impression of his teeth.

"You naughty boy," said his sister, shaking him violently, "don't you know better than to tease Beauty? Some day he will bite a big lump out of your leg, and it might make him deathly sick."

THE DOMINION.

The Quebec Frenchmen Pacified—Canadian Pacific in the House of Commons—The News Budget.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The political situation today is less strained and excitement is dying out. The French-Canadian wing of the Conservative party, forty-two in number, pledged themselves not to vote the Canadian Pacific Railway loan unless their demands for "better terms" to Quebec were acceded to. Sir John Macdonald at first refused to enter into a bargain of this kind for their support, but, finding at noon today that "no surrender" was the word, he went to their room, where they were assembled in caucus, and agreed to give them their price. It is learned that the amount which the first Minister pledged to them was $3,000,000 in the shape of a bonus to the North Shore Railroad. One of them was heard to remark, "We have got our pile, and are prepared to go the Central Pacific Railroad loan straight."

The Hon. John Costigan has withdrawn his resignation as Minister of Inland Revenue, and today occupies his old seat on the Treasury benches.

DEBATING THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RESOLUTIONS.

In the House of Commons the debate on the Canadian Pacific Railroad resolutions was resumed by Blake, who closed his remarks by moving an amendment in substance that the House should not be asked to proceed with the consideration of the resolutions until the Government had laid before the House its proposals with regard to any further subsidies to provinces or companies in connection with their scheme of a transcontinental railway with a Canadian terminus.

He was followed by Sir Charles Tupper, who said the great Conservative party was a united party on the question of the loan, but he omitted to say that it cost the country $3,000,000 to make them united. In the course of his remarks he said the question of the construction of branch lines in the Northwest had engaged the attention of the Government, and that by a bill about to be submitted it is proposed to enable the Canadian Pacific Company to bond the branches already built for the purpose of providing capital for their further extension. The bonding of these branches means a further subvention to the company of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

LEGALIZING SECRET SOCIETIES.

White has given notice of a bill to amend the consolidated statutes of Lower Canada respecting seditious and unlawful associations and oaths. The object of the bill is to remove the cloud of illegality which rests upon the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. in the Province of Quebec. It has been decided in the courts of that province that all secret societies are illegal. This bill will not only legalize the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, but Orange and other similar societies. The bill will meet with strong opposition from Quebec representatives.

ROMAN CATHOLICS INSULTED BY MATTHEW ARNOLD.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Matthew Arnold, who is lecturing here at present, was entertained at lunch in the Windsor Hotel today. The company was composed of both the English and French elements. In replying to the toast of his health the guest gave offense to the French Canadians present by designating as narrow and illiberal the doctrines of certain religious denominations, specially mentioning the Roman Catholic Church. Frechette, Poet Laureate of the French Academy, Paris, and a distinguished litterateur here, who was amongst those assembled to do him honor, got up and left the table on the conclusion of Arnold's speech, and after the reunion was broken up expressed himself warmly upon the insult which he considered his church had received.

LEE, THE ALLEGED FORGER.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 20.—Judgment was given in favor of the extradition of Lee, the alleged Cincinnati forger. An appeal was taken.

FAILURE.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 20.—Mayo & Co., oil-dealers, have assigned. Liabilities, $80,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wei De Meyer.

It is now undisputed that *Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure* is the only treatment that will absolutely cure Catarrh—fresh or chronic. "One box radically cured me, Rev. C. H. Taylor, 140 Noble street, Brooklyn." "It is benefiting me very much, A. D. Baker, 109 Washington street, Chicago, Ill." "It is a marvel. Rev. A. D. Fuss, Cairo, N. Y." "My restoration was complete and rapid, Mary A. Rankin, 449 North Clark street, Chicago." Etc., etc. Thousands of testimonials are received from all parts of the world. Delivered, $1. Dr. Wei De Meyer's *Treatise*, with statements by the cured, mailed free. D. B. Dewey & Co., 183 Fulton street New York.

To Consumptives.

Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma

AT THE CAPITAL.

Judge Gresham the Probable Successor of Judge Drummond on the Bench.

Ex-Speaker Keifer's Account of His Controversy with General Boynton.

The Financial Debate in the Senate—Tariff Revision—Pensions—Society Events.

JUDGE GRESHAM
TO BE DRUMMOND'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—There is a stronger probability that Postmaster-General Gresham will leave the Cabinet than there has been at any time. He will doubtless become the successor of Judge Drummond. Within a day or two the Indiana delegation has signed a paper formally presenting the name of the Postmaster-General to the President for this position. They did not do this until they ascertained that Gresham would not only be willing, but would be glad to accept the place. One of the Indiana Congressmen, who has been active in preparing this petition, has said that there was no longer a question that Judge Gresham would accept it. "He will be glad to get it," he said. This, unquestionably, settles the case as to the candidacy of Gresham, and it would seem to settle the result, for the supporters of the other candidates in Illinois and Wisconsin have admitted that if Gresham was a candidate it would not be wise to make a contest. This has been admitted, both by the friends of Judges Bailey and Blodgett, of Illinois, and Dyer, of Wisconsin. Gresham's political friends have been anxious that he should remain in politics, as he would be an available dark horse at Chicago, but Judge Gresham is a poor man; the bench is to his taste, and it is known that his brief experience in politics has not been altogether pleasant to him. He regrets, however, to leave the Cabinet.

KEIFER—BOYNTON.
THE EX-SPEAKER'S TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The committee to investigate the charges of Keifer against Boynton resumed its session this morning, and Mr. Keifer's counsel announced his readiness to proceed. Although part of his witnesses were absent, some would arrive tomorrow morning and some tomorrow evening.

Mr. Keifer was sworn. His counsel suggested that the examination be first conducted by himself as counsel. The committee agreed, without waiving the right to ask questions whenever desired. Mr. Keifer said his personal acquaintance with Gen. Boynton began about seven years ago; his relations with him had been friendly until about the 1st of March last. In reply to a question whether he had had a conversation with Gen. Boynton regarding the aiding of the passage of any bill pending before the Forty-seventh Congress, witness said that it was possible that Boynton spoke to him incidentally, but he did not recollect that he spoke especially about the McGarrahan bill until about the last of February. The 27th of February he received a note from Boynton, which has been published, asking him to recognize Representative Dunnell to move to suspend the rules and pass the McGarrahan bill. About two days after that date Boynton came to the Speaker's room and asked the witness in a low tone of voice whether he would recognize Dunnell.

Chairman Hopkins and Mr. Adams asked Gen. Keifer a number of questions, their chief object being to ascertain why the ex-Speaker listened so long to Boynton's alleged corrupt proposition without rebuking him, and to have him fix the time of the interview. Gen. Keifer said he did not wish to be hasty with a man who had been a friend for many years. The exact time of the conversation he was unable to fix. Gen. Keifer further said that Representative Dunnell desired to be recognized for the McGarrahan bill, but he told him no one would be recognized to put the bill through.

Gen. Boynton then cross-examined Gen. Keifer. He affirmed the truthfulness of his speech on the floor of the House, but said he did not consider improper Gen. Boynton's letter asking him in behalf of McGarrahan to recognize some one for his bill. He had received a large number of such communications. It was only when taken in connection with the subsequent proposition that the letter became important.

Gen. Boynton was unable to get Gen. Keifer to fix the time of the alleged interview any nearer than to say it was Feb. 20 or March 1, and in the morning or afternoon. The examination then proceeded as follows:

Boynton—After I had tried to corrupt you in this most astounding way you took no steps to have me put on the press gallery?

Witness—No, sir.

The Chairman—Did you take any steps to call the attention of the House to the fact?

Witness—No, sir; we were at the close of the session and I had a thousand things to think of.

Mr. Boynton then questioned the witness as to the Senate rules, the progress of work in the Senate, and the business which was on its calendars, to show there would have been no earthly possibility of the passage of the McGarrahan bill in the Senate even though it should pass the House, and then asked: "Did it seem remarkable to you that with an experience three times as long as your own I should risk the reputation of a life and commit a felony on the infinitely small chance of pushing that bill through at that stage of the session?"

Witness—I can say the whole thing astounded me beyond anything that has occurred lately.

Boynton—If I had hopes of making millions, and desired to make you a party to it, does it not seem natural that I would have begun before a stage of the session when the Tariff bill and the appropriation bills were pending in the Senate?

Witness—What motive Mr. Boynton had in coming to me, appealing to me to help in the matter, he would be better able to tell himself.

J. Guilford White, clerk of the Speaker's table in the Forty-seventh Congress, testified: Saw Boynton in the Speaker's room some time about March 1. He spoke in a low tone to the Speaker, and the latter indicated he desired to have a private interview and witness left. Heard the Speaker say Dunnell had already been recognized once. Boynton held a bill in one hand. Heard nothing he said. When he went back to the room the Speaker was looking for Boynton's letter asking him to recognize Dunnell; finally found it, and said he would preserve it.

Witness was about to say what Gen. Keifer told him of the conversation between himself and Boynton, but the committee unanimously ruled such testimony not competent. Couldn't fix the time of the interview, but thought it was in the morning.

Adams searchingly cross-examined witness, who exhibited at times much nervousness. Had talked with Keifer touching the subject once since the House passed the resolution of investigation. Was acting as clerk to Keifer without pay, but expected compensation. He boarded at the same house with Keifer and saw him daily. Had assisted Keifer in various ways in the preparation of the case. In answer to a question by Gen. Boynton witness said he had talked frequently about this case to Gaines, the ex-Speaker's nephew, and told him what he was going to testify to, but subsequently witness said in answer to Coleman that he did not mean that he told Gaines what he would testify to, but told him what he knew about the interview.

Adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.
THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The Fitz John Porter case was reached on the calendar in the Senate this morning, and all eyes were turned to Gen. Logan. Mr. Sewell, who has the bill in charge, however, only gave notice that he would wait until the House measure should be reported from the committee, which he thought would be next week. Mr. Logan nodded assent. He will oppose it as earnestly as ever, but will not make a long speech.

There is some misapprehension in the newspapers of Congressman Hitt's district as to his attitude on the Fitz John Porter bill. He was paired when it passed the House, and is represented as having been paired for Porter. The truth is that he was paired against Porter. The mistake doubtless occurred from the fact that he was paired with a Republican, but that Republican was a strong supporter of Porter.

THE FINANCE DEBATE.

The Senate continued the finance debate. The result was that the Plumb amendment, which its opponents call a greenback amendment, was rejected by a vote of 15 yeas to 35 nays. Mr. Morrill's amendment, which allowed more circulation on 4 per cent bonds, was also defeated, as was another amendment by Mr. Morrill which proposed to place gold banks on an equal footing with other National banks in respect to circulation.

THE PENSION BILL.
A MEASURE IN THE INTERESTS OF THE G. S. A.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The Republican members explain their filibustering of yesterday by saying that the bill under consideration was an iniquitous measure. They would not, they say, oppose seriously a bill designed to place the veterans of the Mexican war upon the pension-rolls, but this sweeping measure is looked upon as an entering wedge by which a majority of the soldiers of the Confederate army are to be gradually placed upon the list. The measure as it now stands proposes to pension not only soldiers who fought for thirty days in either the Seminole, Black Hawk, or Creek war, but it goes further and extends the list to every man who was ever engaged in any "Indian disturbance." The bill provides further that proof of service when certificate of discharge has been lost shall be made by the oath of the applicant and one other disinterested party. It also repeals section 4,716 of the Revised Statutes so far as the same relates to pensioners under the act. The section reads:

No money on account of pensions shall be paid to any person or to the widows, children, or heirs of any deceased person who in any manner voluntarily engaged in or aided or abetted the late Rebellion against the authority of the United States.

The Republicans will insist that the bill be so amended as to exclude every soldier of the late Confederate army from any benefits under it, otherwise they will fight or filibuster and oppose the bill in every manner in their power. Republicans say the survivors of these forgotten Indian wars are given, by the bill, an advantage over even the Mexican veterans, who can receive no pension unless they served sixty days, while those who suffered in the Andersonville and Libby prisons are required to wait, and many Republicans think it unwise to go into such extravagant pension expenditures so long at least as the survivors of the Andersonville prison, for instance, have yet received no pension for their sufferings. The Republicans think that those who served thirty days in the Creek war, nearly all of whom are residents of Southern States, may well wait until the survivors of Andersonville shall have been pensioned.

TARIFF REVISION.
PROBABLE CHANGES IN THE MORRISON BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Mr. Morrison says he expects that the hearings will close by Thursday, when the committee will immediately commence work upon the Tariff bill. Mr. Morrison, being asked if there would not be changes in the measure, replied that there would be some, but not many. He thought it might be considered expedient to put iron-ore back upon the dutiable list, and that if this was done he should make no distinction between the various ores of iron, copper, and lead, and would put them all back. As for coal, to which the West Virginia members make such objection, he did not think the committee would be disposed to take that from the free list, and he thought that, on the other hand, the committee would go further than his bill does as to wood, which kept some kinds of manufactured lumber from the dutiable list. "We shall probably," he says, "put wood on the free list, and make lumber free, just as the Senate did in the first instance last winter before it reconsidered, and not only kept the duty upon lumber, but took logs from the list, where they were before, and made them dutiable."

THE WOOL-GROWERS.

The farmers and wool-growers had their say before the Ways and Means Committee today. Not only did they strenuously oppose the proposed horizontal reduction of duties, but they demanded with great energy a restoration of the tariff of 1867 on raw wool. The first speaker was ex-Secretary Columbus Delano, of the Ohio Wool-Growers' Association, who read an elaborate argument which began with a review of the various wool tariffs from 1824 to the present time. He contended that under none of the tariffs prior to 1867 was adequate protection afforded the wool-grower. That tariff, he said, was the result of an agreement between growers and manufacturers, and was adjusted with a relation to a proper protection of the respective industries. He read a table showing the growth of the wool industries in the United States from 21,000,000 sheep, producing 52,000,000 pounds of wool in 1850, to 50,500,000 sheep producing 320,000,000 pounds of wool in 1883. He says there in the United States 1,200,000 proprietors of flocks, besides those on public land ranches, and that these proprietors employ at least 1,000,000 men besides themselves. The price of wool, he said, had decreased from 51 cents per pound in 1867 to 48 cents per pound in 1882. There was a loss of $12,000,000 on the clip of 1882 owing to the tariff of that year. The consumers of woolen goods had received no benefit therefrom, although the producers had been compelled to sell at unprofitable prices.

SOCIETY.
CURRENT EVENTS AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The entertainment given by Senator and Mrs. Sherman Tuesday evening was one of the most elegant private parties of the season. Mrs. Sherman wore a rich toilet of velvet and brocade, and an exquisit set of diamonds and emeralds, the pin of the set being wrought in the shape of a peacock-feather, with the "eye" in emeralds and the iridescence in diamonds. She was assisted by the Senator, Miss Parsons, Miss Smith, and her little daughter Miss Marie. Miss Parsons wore écru and garnet, Miss Smith white crêpe de chine, and Miss Marie a pretty girlish toilet of pale blue silk and cashmere. Among the many persons present were: Secretary Lincoln, Mme. Goday, Baron and Baroness de Fava, M. Goday, Mme. Nogueiras, Miss Nogueiras, Miss Stephenson of Kentucky, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Blair of New Hampshire, Mr. and Mrs. Leiter, Miss Van Buren, Miss West of the English Legation, Miss Beach, Gen. Dunn, Mrs. McKee, Senator and Mrs. Vance, Mr. and Mrs. Pound, Miss McIntosh of Cincinnati, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Spofford, Mr. Savage, Mrs. Coston, Miss Hoyt, Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, the Messrs. Dominques, Mrs. Bateman, Count and Countess Lewenhaupt, Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Gen. Ricketts, Mrs. and Miss Gresham, and Miss Hanna's guests Mr. and Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, and many more. Among the most striking toilets were Miss Van Buren's, Mrs. Eugene Hale's, Mrs. Gresham's, Mme. de Fava's, Mme. Goday's, Mrs. Mckee's, and Mrs. Senator Dolph's. The handsomest girl in the room was Miss Stephenson, of Covington, Ky., and the prettiest, Miss Smith, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Russell Harrison (née Saunders).

Next Tuesday evening will be the last of this delightful series of "at homes."

This afternoon the attractions other than the Cabinet receptions (the last formal ones of the season, by the way,) were a dancing reception at Mrs. Henry Munson's, a tea at Mrs. Brooks', a tea at Mrs. Caroline Bloomer's, and a tea at Mrs. Hawley's, given to Mr. Charles Dudley Warner.

Mr. Henry Bergh, of New York, is in town, and was one of the special guests at Mrs. Gen. Drum's reception Tuesday afternoon. He is tall and slender, with a careworn face, brown eyes, and a gentle voice. He is creating a sensation in all grades of society here.

The President gave the fourth State dinner of the season this evening, the guests all being invited from Congress with the exception of a few friends from New York who came over to be present at the reception of Tuesday evening and who leave in a day or two for home. The East room was decorated in the usual artistic manner with palms, palmettos, rubber-trees, and hyacinths of marvelous size and beauty. The Marine band, as usual, was in attendance with its inevitable "Hail to the Chief" and its really fine rendition of a dozen other selections, and the State dining-room was fairly blazing with the contents of the rifled conservatories. The table was in the shape of a gothic I, with broad base and capital, and was radiant with carnations, roses, hyacinths, valley lilies, azaleas, and acacia bloom. The usual corsage bouquets, tied with tinted ribbons, were placed at the ladies' plates, and the mantels were fringed with grasses, among which stood erect flaming tulips and hyacinths. The guests were as follows: The President, Mrs. Jones; Senator Anthony, Mrs. McElroy; Senator Jones, Mrs. Platt; Senator Butler, Mrs. Wilson; Senator Platt, Mrs. Butler; Senator Cullom, Mrs. Mahone; Senator Hale, Mrs. Gibson; Senator Gibson, Mrs. Palmer; Senator Palmer, Mrs. Hale; Senator Wilson, Mrs. Cullom; Senator Mahone, Mrs. Cameron; Mr. Ketcham, Mrs. Cannon; Mr. Cannon, Mrs. Calkins; Mr. McKinley, Mrs. Ketcham; Mr. Blackburn, Mrs. Lyman; Mr. Calkins, Mrs. Davis; Mr. Davis, Mrs. Blackburn; Mr. Phelps, Mrs. Carr; Mr. Lyman, Mrs. Phelps; Mr. Spalding, Mrs. Hepburn; Mr. Sanderson, Mrs. Scribner; Mr. Howe, Mrs. Hepburn; Mr. Carr, Mrs. Spalding; Mr. Scribner, Mrs. Phelps; Mr. Hepburn, Mrs. Knevals. Among the most noteworthy toilets were those of Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Mahone, Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. Angus Cameron, and Mrs. Platt.

The Hon. William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, has bought the old Bell estate at the head of Connecticut avenue and Twentieth streets. It commands a wonderful view of the city, the river, and the Blue Hills of Virginia, and has on it an old house built 150 years ago. It also contains the celebrated Council Elm, the history of which can be traced back 350 years. It was the gathering point for the Analostan, Anacostia, Potomac, and Shenandoah Indians —that is, whenever they met for any purpose other than scalping each other and burning villages. It is a beautiful tree, and spreads like a fan against the background of blue or gray sky whichever way you look at it, for it dominates the Liberty Cap (on the Capitol), the towers of Georgetown University, the the hill outlines of Montgomery.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.
AN ELECTION CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The House Committee on Elections, after hearing the argument on behalf of Wood in the Kansas contested election case of Wood vs. Peters, decided 11 to 1 to report in favor of the right of Peters, the sitting member, to his seat.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Senator Plumb reported today from the Committee on Agriculture a bill to provide for the erection of the Department of Agriculture into an Executive Department, for making the chief officer of that department a Cabinet officer, with the title of Secretary of Agriculture, and at the same salary as the other heads of departments. It also provides for an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture at the same salary now paid the Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

MEXICO.

The Treasury Department has been notified that the President of Mexico has issued a decree imposing an additional duty of 5 per cent on all articles imported into Mexico commencing the 15th of May next.

A TERRITORIAL ROW.

Senators Vest and Cockrell, Speaker Carlisle, and Representatives Springer and Morrison received the following telegram from Santa Fé, N. M., today:

The Secretary of New Mexico refuses to administer the oath of office to the legally-elected members of the Territorial Legislature assembled today and assumes to decide the election qualifications of members against the vote of the majority holding legal certificates of election. Will you assist us in maintaining our rights under the law against the official usurpation of Federal officers? We are a majority of the council composed of both political parties, Republican and Democrats.

FRANCO CHAREZ,
Republican, President,
HENRY L. WARREN, Democrat,
CHAS. MONTALDO, Republican,
J. J. VALDEZ, Republican,
FRANCO PEREA, Democrat,
ANTHONY JOSEPH, Democrat,
H. H. WHITEHILL, Democrat.

THE RECORD.
SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The Senate took up and passed without debate the bill increasing the annual amount to provide arms and equipments for the militia from $20,000 to $50,000.

The following resolution was agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior inform the Senate when and how many acres of indemnity lands were certified or patented to railroad corporations in Iowa; to whom grants of public lands were donated; also, whether any such roads are now claiming more indemnity lands and what quantities."

On motion of Mr. Allison the Senate passed a bill fixing the time for holding the terms of the Circuit Court and District Courts of the United States for the Northern District of Iowa. It fixes the time for the terms as follows: At Dubuque, the first Tuesday in April and the third Tuesday in November of each year; Fort Dodge, the third Tuesday in January and June; and Sioux City, the second Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in October.

Mr. Sewall's bill appropriating $600,000 per annum for the militia passed.

The Senate then took up the bill to provide for the circulation of National-bank notes. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Pugh to the amendment of Mr. Plumb and accepted by the latter which would permit the issue of Treasury notes provided for in Mr. Plumb's amendment in case the banks depositing legal-tender notes for the redemption of their circulation. Another amendment of Mr. Pugh's was accepted by Mr. Plumb to take the place of the clause yesterday withdrawn by the latter. The clause yesterday withdrawn defined the true intent and meaning of section 30 to be that the volume of paper money outstanding (exclusive of gold and silver certificates) should remain as now existing. Mr. Pugh's amendment, offered and accepted by Mr. Plumb, declared the intent and meaning to be that such volume should not be diminished, and also excepted the principal and interest of the public debt from the obligation of the United States which might be paid by such Treasury notes. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Pugh, Plumb, McPherson, and Morgan.

Mr. Plumb's amendment was rejected—yeas 15, nays 35.

Mr. Morrill's amendment was rejected—yeas 20, nays 36.

Mr. Morrill moved separately an amendment relating to what he termed the "gold banks" and which had just been disagreed to. The amendment in separate form was agreed to.

Mr. Morgan then introduced an amendment suggested by him some days ago, and then the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

The report was agreed to—148 to 106—calling on the Postmaster-General to transmit to the House the reports made by the special agents of the Post-Office Department having reference to the star-route investigations not heretofore made public. An effort was made to show that it would be detrimental to the public interest in the prosecution of the star-route cases if the information asked for was made public, but the resolution passed as above stated.

Reports were submitted as follows:

From the Public Lands Committee—A bill to declare forfeited the land-grant to the Oregon Central Railroad Company.

From Foreign Affairs—A resolution that the President be requested to prevent the delivery of Senor Carlos Anguero, now in Key West, Fla., and held for extradition on demand of the Government of Spain, until it shall be ascertained that the charges against him are true, and that he is not held for political purposes; and that the President be requested to direct the Attorney-General to have an investigation of the case made.

Mr. Ryan, from the Committee on Appropriations, called up the joint resolution appropriating $150,000 to be expended among the Indians for educational purposes. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Keifer the Military Academy Appropriation bill was taken up, and after discussion the House adjourned.

SPORTING NEWS.

Program of the Central Spring Trotting Circuit.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—A number of gentlemen representing local associations met here today and organized "The Central Spring Trotting Circuit." Dates were arranged as follows: Terre Haute, May 26-30; Chicago, June 3-6; Kalamazoo, 10-13; Saginaw, 16-21; Detroit, 24-27; Toledo, July 1-4. Kalamazoo, Saginaw, and Detroit will hang up purses amounting to $8,000 each, and Terre Haute $5,000. Columbus, O., and Erie, Pa., did not get into this combination, and will endeavor to form a separate circuit in connection with other localities. Entries for Terre Haute, Kalamazoo, Detroit, Saginaw, and Toledo close June 9.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20.—Today's races resulted as follows:

Six furlongs—Queen Esther won, Centennial second, Voltaire third; time, 1:18½.

One mile and three-eighths—Manitoba won, Ida B. second, Baritone third; time, 2:29¾.

Five-eighths of a mile—Campanini won, Queen Roxbury second, Matrimony third; time, 1:06¾.

Mile and one-sixteenth—Goliad won, Atlone second, Sloqum third; time, 1:54.

FARM NOTES.

CLINTON, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—There will be a scarcity of seed corn in De Witt County this year, owing to a perfect development being prevented by its moist condition. What there is will be of an inferior quality.

ZANESVILLE, O., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Apple and pear trees are uninjured and promise a large crop. Peaches are about all killed, and in many places the new growth of wood is also killed. Cherry trees give but little hopes of a crop. A good crop of plums is expected. Black and red raspberries were somewhat injured, but will furnish a fair crop. Grapes escaped damage. Strawberries are in good shape.

A NEGRO LYNCHED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Thomas Wilson, colored, was lynched on the banks of a creek near this place Saturday night. Wilson visited the house of Col. Griffey during the latter's absence and assaulted his wife. Her screams attracted the neighbors, and he was arrested. While the officers were taking him to jail they were attacked by a party of men, who secured the prisoner and hung him.

FATAL BOILER-EXPLOSION.

COSHOCTON, O., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—A portable steam sawmill engine exploded near West Carlisle, this county, yesterday, instantly killing two men in charge, named Buckmaster and Ridenbaugh, and wounding several others.

HIGH LICENSE.

It Is Claimed that a Year's License Can Only Be Had by Full Payment in Advance.

Quarterly Payments Would Only Buy Quarterly Licenses—Taxing Breweries and Beer-Bottlers.

The Attempt to Hang Up the Harper Law in the Federal Courts a Fizzle—Ridiculous Aldermanic Positions.

There seems to be a general desire on the part of the Aldermen to make the saloon licenses payable for fractional parts of the year. There are numerous plans providing how this payment shall be made, but as yet there has been no disposition to unite on any one system. Propositions are made that the licenses be paid quarterly, four-monthly, and half-yearly. The Mayor's idea is to have the payments made every four months, with a system of different colored coupons, each color representing the third of the year for which the license has been paid, and the coupons to be attached to the license, so that the police may readily determine who is in arrears. This plan does not appear to meet with much favor, the natural inclination being to ridicule it.

PROS AND CONS.

But, after all, the manner of collecting the licenses is of no importance; it is the question of the mode of payment. One objection to paying the licenses for any period less than a year is that it will require additional clerical labor in the City Clerk's office. It is estimated that if the quarterly system is adopted at least two additional clerks will be required. While the salaries of the clerks would not amount to much, it would cause an unnecessary expense, and give the City Clerk a pretext for increasing the expenses of his office.

On the other hand it is claimed that one of the advantages of the installment plan is that quarterly payments would be an inducement for those saloonkeepers who would otherwise take out $150 licenses to obtain $500 licenses. It is urged that many of the saloon-men cannot afford to pay out $500 at once, but if divided up in installments they could stand it.

THE CITY-ATTORNEY'S OPINION.

The Council has requested an opinion from the Acting Corporation Counsel on the manner of payment, which will be submitted next Monday night. Mr. Winston will evidently hold that licenses cannot be issued for a year and payments made quarterly, but that licenses may be issued every quarter and the payments made in advance for that period. At least, such is the opinion of City-Attorney Grinnell.

SOMEWHAT SUGGESTIVE.

Ald. Hull's action in voting against a uniform license is being severely criticised by his fellow-Republicans, and some insist that it will result in his defeat for reélection a year from this spring in case he intends to run. He maintains that he voted from principle, but the hint is being circulated that he has favored a lager-beer license because he was the attorney of Hesing and the *Staats-Zeitung*. He is also a great friend of Washington Hesing, having been at college with him.

SUPPLIES TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

In connection with the liquor question it may be stated that considerable dissatisfaction exists among the saloonkeepers and retailers in general on account of the brewery-wagons delivering beer to houses and other places where it is retailed and no license is required. This is certainly a fair cause, and there is good ground for complaint on this score. No license fee has ever been charged for this purpose. The officials in the City Collector's office hold that a license should be required in such cases and that it should be the same as the saloonkeepers' beer license. The City Council has, however, failed to make the necessary provisions, and the officers are, of course, powerless. Wagons that deliver beer in this manner, retailing it to customers, are no more nor less than saloons on wheels, and should be required to pay licenses accordingly.

BREWERIES.

Another thing in which the Council has been remiss in regard to the beer business is that none of the breweries are paying licenses. Last spring the Council passed an ordinance taxing breweries $500 annually, with the exception of those breweries that brewed weisz beer, which were exempted. The question was raised whether on account of this provision the ordinance was not invalid, and an opinion was asked of City-Attorney Grinnell. Mr. Grinnell held that as an exemption had been made in favor of weisz beer the ordinance could not be enforced. He maintained that the Council had no more right to exempt weisz-beer breweries than it had to make an exception in favor of Conrad Seipp or any other brewer. This opinion was held to be sound, and the only thing left for the Council to do was to strike out the objectionable provision, and therefore insure the collection of the tax. This was never done, nor was any further action ever taken in the matter, and as a result all breweries are running without license and the city is deprived of a large revenue.

The Mayor has never called attention to these facts, although he is cognizant of them. In the meantime the city is hard up and the Finance Committee is knocking down the estimates.

HANGING THE LAW UP IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday called upon Mr. C. C. Bonney, of the law firm of C. C. & C. L. Bonney, and who is also attorney for the Citizens' League, to ascertain his views in regard to the proposed action of the Liquor-Dealers' Protective Association looking toward taking the Harper law to the United States courts and hanging it up there for years. Mr. Bonney said: "I do not think it likely that a case will be made to take the Harper law into the United States courts. The difficulties in the way of such a case would be very great. If in any such a case should be made I have no doubt that the United States courts would sustain the Harper law."

A man who takes great interest in the workings of the Harper bill, and who happened to be present during the conversation, said he did not believe there was a single instance in which the Supreme Court of the United States had failed to sustain a State law based on the principles of the Harper law, especially when it has been held constitutional by the State Supreme Court.

ANOTHER LEGAL OPINION.

Another lawyer who was questioned on the subject said that he did not quite see how the saloonmen were going to get their case into the Supreme Court, or what good it would do them if they were to get it there. "But if they do," said the questioner, "will it not tie up things until the four or five years which it takes to get a decision have elapsed, and will not the saloonme escape the payment of license-fees in the meantime?"

"No; they must pay the money to the city, and the latter will simply give bond that if the case goes against it it will refund it. But the thing never will get into the United States Court. I should like to see the face of Judge Drummond when such an impudent demand is made of him that he shall restrain the city from collecting its dues under a law which the State Supreme Court has unanimously declared was constitutional, and which is in violation of none of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

DISGUSTED WITH DIXON AND HULL.

Chicago *Herald:* Ald. Wetherell and other advocates of uniform license made no attempt to conceal their disgust yesterday with Ald. Hull and Dixon, who had voted to make the license for beer $150. On the amendment of Ald. Simons, offered in the Council, the vote was 14 for and 15 against. Had Ald. Dixon or Hull, who voted against the amendment, voted for it or even declined to vote the license for all liquors would have been made $500. Hence the disgust of the uniform license men with Dixon and Hull. Ald. Wetherell, speaking about the vote on the amendment, said: "I was utterly astounded at the course of that man Hull from the Twelfth Ward, but I was not surprised at all at Dixon, as he is a good deal like the Irishman's flea."

Ald. Hull, who was met later at the City Hall, said that he voted as he had from the conviction that the sale of beer caused but little if any intemperance, and, therefore, to encourage it would be in the interest of good morals and temperance.

[Who does Ald. Hull expect to deceive with rot of this sort? At the very time he was giving this lame and ridiculous reason for misrepresenting his ward the Liquor-Dealers' Protective Association was in session at No. 106 Randolph street. Here is an extract from their doings:

President Roost, of the West Side Association, and President Asbach, of the North Side Association, made speeches in favor of maintaining the position they had taken; that is to get a $150 license, and sell whisky *and fight the authorities*. Lawyer Keough spoke to the same effect, saying that the city would not protect a saloonkeeper who took out a $500 license (by punishing those who sold whisky on a beer license). Secretary Hanbornough, who was given $200 for his "noble work," was instructed to send requests to all the outside saloonkeepers urging them to join one of the associations. A resolution was passed requesting the State association to meet at once and see if the Harper law cannot be taken into the United States Court on the ground that "it is an infringement of private rights, and imposing unjust taxation and discrimination, the Constitution of the State of Illinois being in conflict with the Constitution of the United States."]

ANOTHER WARNING.

H. L. Linn, No. 74 East Chicago avenue, was arraigned before Justice D. Harry Hammer on the charge of selling liquor to minors, under a State summons. He called for a jury, and the Constable brought in twelve good businessmen. John Wagner, the lawyer for the North Side Saloonkeepers' Association, appeared for the defense, but he was in such an intoxicated condition that he disgusted everybody connected with the case. Three boys from 17 to 19 years of age testified that they had been to Linn's saloon and that he had sold them liquor several times. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of guilty, and assessed the fine at $100 and costs. This case was before the last grand jury, but it found no bill. The Citizens' League was not satisfied and brought this prosecution.

DISGRUNTLED WEST-SIDERS.

The West-Side saloonkeepers met yesterday afternoon for a general conference as to the course to pursue. The decision of the Supreme Court on the Harper law deprived them of any further hope of relief from that quarter, and they were consequently not in a cheerful mood. In addition they were not harmonious, some of the wealthier saloon-men being in favor of those who sold whisky taking out $500 licenses and the remainder holding that all the saloons should take $150 licenses. Two hours were spent in debate with closed doors, the result being to leave the whole matter at rest until after the conference of the committees from the associations of the three divisions of the city.

A TRIBUNE reporter circulated among the members after the meeting closed and was unable to find a saloonkeeper who had any faith in the law being complied with concerning the sale of whisky in saloons carrying $150 license. Some objected that the system would make half the saloon men spies upon the other half, and be a constant source of irritation among them. Many who wished to obey the law realized that a dishonest competitor can easily sell on $350 less license than they pay, which could only be avoided by a system of spying, and they felt they had made a mistake in urging Aldermen to make the two grades of licenses. There was a general spirit of dejection apparent, unrelieved by much hope of success of a fight in the courts.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Some Points Made by a Correspondent and the Answer Thereto.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am one of those who see with surprise and regret the position taken by THE TRIBUNE on the question of international copyright. The arguments adduced against the Dorsheimer bill seem to us to amount to this: "Theft must not be interfered with, because purchased goods are apt to cost the consumer more than stolen goods."

"The foundation of all rights of this description is the natural dominion which every one has over his own ideas, the enjoyment of which, although they are embodied in visible forms or characters, he may, if he chooses, confine to himself or impart to others. . . .

"The better opinion seems to be that the common law of England, before the Statute of Anne, was supposed to confer the exclusive right of the author to multiply copies of his work by printing, and also his capacity to assign that right, for injunctions were granted in equity to protect it."—*Bouvier.*

The object of this letter is not to discuss the general subject, but to correct the prevalent erroneous belief that copyright was created by statute, and exists only as the creature of legislation.

In fact, copyright was recognized and protected by the common law for generations before the Statute of Anne (8 Anne, C. 19, A. D. 1710), which was the first enactment on the subject. The right as first recognized was much more extended than the statutory right; the latter now operates as a restriction of the right, and an extension or reënforcement of the remedy. The earlier right was absolute and perpetual. The product of a man's brainwork was as fully his own as the product of his industry. For many years after the enactment of the Statute of Anne the statutory right was held by the courts to be cumulative, and not exclusive; that authors had their choice between the two. It was so held by the Court of King's Bench in Millar vs. Taylor, 4 Burrow's Reports, 2,303, decided in 1769. Later, in Donaldson vs. Becket (4 Burrows' Reports, 2,408, A. D. 1774), the same question came before the House of Lords upon appeal from the Court of Chancery, which had granted an injunction in conformity with the opinion of the King's Bench. The ruling of the King's Bench was reversed by a curious piece of scrupulosity on the part of Lord Mansfield. The Law Lords, if Mansfield had voted, would have been equally divided on the point, six being in favor of overruling the K. B. and holding that the statute superseded the common-law right and remedy, while five, not including Lord Mansfield, held with the court below. This being the case, the decision of the court below would naturally have remained undisturbed; but Mansfield, having passed upon the same question in Millar vs. Taylor, felt it incumbent on him to refrain from voting in the case on appeal. Therefore, as the ruling was reversed by six to five, Mansfield not voting.

In the United States the later ruling has been generally if not universally followed. In the well-known case of Wheaton vs. Peters, decided in the Supreme Court in 1834 (8 Pet., 591), where the question at issue was the right of the reporter of that court to the exclusive publication of his reports (Wheaton), such court held that the statute had entirely done away with the common law right, and therefore, in the absence of compliance with the forms prescribed by the statute, the author of a work lost control of it by publication.

The historical matters in this have been furnished to me by Mr. James L. High.

JOSEPH KIRKLAND.

REPLY.

The history of copyright does not warrant the positive terms in which our correspondent asserts that copyright was recognized by the common law of England as a natural right, existing independently of legislation, absolute and perpetual. Whether it was recognized at all by the common law of England was, according to the Encyclopædia Britannica, "long "a legal question of the first magnitude: and "the reasons for recognizing it and the extent "of the right itself are not quite clear from "controversy even now. The short paragraphs "in Blackstone may still be read with interest. "He thinks that 'this species of property "'by being grounded on labor and invention is more properly reducible to the head "'of occupancy than any other, since the right "'of occupancy itself is supposed by Mr. Locke "'and many others to be founded on the personal labor of the occupant.' But he speaks "doubtfully of its existence, merely mentioning the opposing views that 'on the one hand "'it hath been thought that no other man can "'have a right to exhibit the author's work "'without his consent, and that it is urged on "'the other hand that the right is of too unsubstantial and subtle a nature to become the "'subject of property at the common law, and "'only capable of being guarded by positive "'statutes and provisions of the magistrates.'"

Blackstone must be supposed to have known what was the common lawfully as well as our correspondent or his assistant; and it is clear from what he says that it certainly was not with regard to copyright what our correspondent describes it to have been. It is furthermore to be pointed out to our correspondent that the rights which are declared by Blackstone to have been so vague and indeterminate were rights of domestic copyright, and the confusion of argument and opinion would beyond a question have been multiplied many fold if it had been attempted to carry the controversy across the frontiers into the field of international copyright. The real question at issue is not to deprive foreign authors of all compensation, but to prevent a "corner" in books. What those for whom we are speaking seek to prevent is, delivering the business of publishing works of foreign authors into the hands of a few leading houses, who would, as they have done before, divide the foreign authors among themselves and create a combination for making books dear. The result would be here as in England, that books would be made so dear that only the rich could buy, while the common people could only afford to hire them at the circulating libraries and not to buy them. A perfectly fair thing to do would be to give any foreign author a royalty of, say, 10 per cent on every copy of a work of his republished and sold by any American publisher. This would preserve us from the dangers of a publishers' combination, and would give a share of all the profits on his republished works to the foreigner whose writings the American people wished to read. It is very doubtful if Congress can ever be induced to go beyond this proposition or to consent to the creation of a monopoly in foreign books in this country, which would also lead to high prices for American books. The vicious principle established would be small sales and large profits on high prices.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

A Steady Increase in the Population of Illinois—New Corporations Licensed.

Almost Simultaneous Deaths of an Aged Couple in Milwaukee from Heart-Disease.

Terrible Tragedy in Wisconsin—Masonic Convocation—Farmers' Convention —Notable Deaths.

ILLINOIS.
NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The following new companies were today licensed by the Secretary of State to incorporate: The Cook County Iron Company of Chicago, Ill., to operate iron mines in Minnesota and elsewhere, capital $1,000,000; incorporators, James S. Prentiss, Henry Slade, and James M. Whaling. The Continental Safe & Lock Company, at Chicago, to make burglar-proof appliances, capital $500,000; incorporators, Christian S. Weiss, William R.

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RONIC or Long Standing Disease in in the healing art that cannot RY discerns DEPRAVITY in the stores step by step—by supplying been slowly attacked and vanquished disease, not only checking but ever our gratitude. Dr. Radway's ind with that wonderful remedy, sparillian Resolvent, which speedily and suffering humanity have found e of pain and disease, through long nights, owe him their deepest gratitude."

ALSE AND TRUE.

Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Blo e" as follows:

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RADWAY'S

sparillian Resolvent.

Diseases. Caries or the Bones, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Ulcerated Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Sores, White Swellings, Scald Head, Ulcers, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, and Decay of the Body. Pimples, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Calculous Deposits, and many diseases to which sometimes we are heirs.

There is no known remedy that possesses over these diseases that Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, and health, blood is engendered, and which new material is formed. This is the system has been thoroughly purified, deliver, Corrosive Sublimate, Mercury, or Iodide of Potassium, disposited in the bones, using caries of the bone, ridding ers, contortions, white swellings, or transparent will resolve every and exterminate the virus of the disease.

In taking these medicines for the scrofulous cases, however slow they feel better, and find their general health increasing, for every pound of flesh it gains in this disease the patient will gain ounces in weight. In these diseases the patient if not arrested and driven from the system, will continue to undermine the health, so soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the ester," every hour you will grow better, health, strength, and flesh.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

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Soothing Aperient, Ant Always Reliable and t in Operation.

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elegantly coated with sweet purify, cleanse, and strengthen for the cure of all Disorders of wels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous ess, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

wing symptoms resulting from ve Organs:

Pains, Dullness of Blood in the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A WAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders.

Price, 25 cents per box.

Beware of counterfeits. False and True."

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THE COURTS.

Litigants Who Mistrust Their Attorneys—Decision in the Special Assessment Cases.

The Wife of McDonald Eager to Obtain Alimony—Suit to Recover Damages Against a Street Railway.

Two Unfortunates Who Complain They Have Been Outwitted by Their Lawyers.

Frederick Koss filed a petition in the Circuit Court against Sheriff Hanchett to compel him to issue to him a Sheriff's deed. Koss says that in March, 1881, he recovered a judgment for $6,000 against Louis Koss, under which an execution was issued and Lot 3, Block 1 in Bickerdike's Addition was seized and sold. Complainant became the purchaser for $2,100 and a certificate of sale was issued to him, but taken by his attorneys. A few days ago he applied to the Sheriff for the certificate of sale, but was told his attorneys, Brandt and Hoffman, had taken it. He applied next to the attorneys, but they refused to give it up. Koss says, as the matter stands, he does not know whether the certificate is in existence, but it is "to all intents and purposes lost to your petitioner, and as his title is unquestionable the Sheriff may be compelled to issue to him a Sheriff's deed to the property in question."

Special Assessments — Judge Prendergast Decides in Favor of the City.

The city special assessment cases have been on trial before Judge Prendergast since last Monday, and some of them have been very hotly contested. This is especially true of case 3,561, where the objectors claim that the use of the term "filling" in an ordinance for the raising of a street rendered the ordinance void for uncertainty, asserting that the material of which the filling is composed should be specified in the ordinance with the same particularity that the curbstone and pavement is described. The city's lawyers claim that the term "filling" means the use of material suitable for the purpose for which it is used—viz: the supporting of the pavement and the traffic going over the pavement, and that the term "filling" is not indefinite, but has a well-known meaning. It was shown in evidence that for fifteen years the city in providing for improvements where filling was to be used used merely the term "filling" without any explanatory or qualifying term, and the specifications for work done under these ordinances for that length of time have provided that the filling should be certain conditions, containing imperishable matter, not substances, and that the meaning of the term "filling" was well-known and generally understood. The decision of Judge Prendergast in favor of the city is important, inasmuch as if the position taken by the objectors had been sustained the greater portion of the contemplated improvements of the coming year would have to be abandoned.

James McDonald's Wife in Search of Alimony.

In the divorce case of Caroline McDonald against James McDonald a petition for alimony was filed yesterday. Mrs. McDonald obtained a decree of divorce last September on the ground of cruelty, but now she claims her lawyer betrayed her and acted in collusion with her husband. She had been driven almost insane by McDonald's conduct, and after he had repeatedly asked her to get a divorce she consented and went to the lawyer he suggested. After the divorce was granted she received $8 a week for two months, when her husband stopped paying her anything. He owns a restaurant on West Madison street, which brings him in $150 a week, and has 525 acres of land near Yankton. About the time she began her suit her husband induced her to sign a paper giving him permission to sell that land, but she has since discovered she has signed away all right to his property. She is without any means of support and dependent on friends, and she asks that he may be compelled to provide for her.

Items.

Tomorrow will be Washington's birthday and the last day of service in the March term of the Superior Court.

Judge Anthony is hearing the case of Theresa Metzger against the Chicago City Railway Company to recover damages suffered in July last. The car she was in collided at Root street with an engine on the Belt-Line and she was severely injured.

Anna M. Lang asks the Probate Court to appoint a conservator for her son, John Banach, who, she alleges, is distracted and has a small estate.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

10,951—Lucy Ann Hale et al. vs. Alonzo Pelton, A. J. Pomeroy, and Ralph W. Cross. Asst., $20,000. Isham, Lincoln, Barry & Ryerson, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Chancery orders—Roosevelt vs. Columbus, Chi. & Ind. C. R. R. Co.: order as prepared to-day. Dec. 14, 1883, filed. Land taken. U. S. Mortgage Co. vs. Leman; order for return of money.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Third National Bank vs. Dodd: order for Joseph Walker and William Carr to plead ans. or demur.

Superior Court—New Suits.

90,728—Henry C. Buttermeister vs. Susan Uellan. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer for possession of two-story building No. 179 South Halsted street. Virgil W. Lacey, atty.

90,729—Henry Schierding vs. August Hartmann. Assault and battery. Heinrich Boermann. Asst., $500. Pagot & Cutting, attys.

90,730—William Lane vs. William Black. Appeal. $1,000. Asst., $500. Austin O. Sexton, atty.

90,731—Henry C. Buttermeister vs. S. Uellan. Confession of judgment, $134. Virgil W. Lacey, atty.

90,732—Daniel Sherman vs. Frederick Beckwith. Slander. Asst., $200. Austin O. Sexton, atty.

90,733—Daniel Sherman, use, etc., vs. J. K. Armsby & Co. Appeal.

90,734—Frank Mashek vs. Joseph Borges. Covenant. $1,000. F. H. Trude, atty.

90,735—Standard School Book Company vs. C. O. Perry. Asst., $300. J. N. Garfield, atty.

90,736—Louis A. Hivet, use, etc., vs. O. W. Young, garnishee. Appeal.

90,737—Streator Coal Company vs. Simon Rosenfels. Asst., $2,000. Fairchild & Blackman, attys.

90,738—John Deere et al. vs. The Masseloton Appliance Company. Asst., $600. Beck & Roberts, attys.

90,739—George W. Stainback et al. vs. George R. and Charles S. Hord. Asst., $1,500. Buckingham & Boodman, attys.

90,740—Alva D. Sumner vs. Stephen D. Miller, Mary J. Miller, and J. Milton Oliver. Trespass, $2,000. L. W. Pease, atty.

90,741—S. Silverman vs. City of Chicago. Asst., $300. John C. Ryan, atty.

90,742—The Young & Fanel Diamond Stone Sawing Company vs. Martin McNulty, H. Hageman, Charles Hageman, Charles Hageman, Henry Sarnow, and the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Petition for mechanic's lien for $50. Israel Holmes, atty.

90,743—Herbert C. Harvey vs. Robert M. McMurdy and T. F. Eggleston. Case, $500. S. S. French, atty.

90,744—Joseph A. Kohn et al. vs. Pietro Manko and Max Freudenthal. Asst., $4,000. Crasty, Abbott & Johnson, attys.

90,745—D. H. Tolman vs. Walter Howe. Confession of judgment, $1,000. Knickerbocker & Holdom, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE SMITH—Judgments and trials—9,220, Arthur B. O'Neil, extr. of, Daniel Barclay, dcsd., vs. Alvin Hulbert; judgt. on fdg. for plffs. $50 and stat. —2,356, M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing Co. vs. Joseph Gulick and John Walpole; verdict issues for deft. Walpole, and das. assd., vs. Gulick $489, and mo. n. t. for plff.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Law orders—10,091, Brown vs. Irwin; plff. taken non-suit. 10,159, McCartney vs. Penn. Co.; demurrer to pl. 3, S. Ct. —11,013, Foreman vs. Burnham; crd. as prop.—11,024, McKinzie vs. Same; same.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—9,628, Lee vs. Raddy; dis. p. c. and judgt. want pros.—9,776, Stafford vs. Lamert; appl. to dis. c. and judgt. want pros.—9,886, Lester vs. Brown; dis. p. c. and judgt. want pros. —4,616, Swarts vs. Mesick; dis. p. c.—11,052, Meyer vs. Gage; same vs. Same; same vs. C. & N. W. R. R. Co.; crd. of pltf. sug., and ltr. to sub. admr.—10,636, McCue vs. Barr; ltr. to withd. notice of spl. matter.—10,182, Cook Co. Grain Mfg. Co.; ltr. to file sum. and com. and ltr. to pld. by Feb. 26.

Judgments—9,628, George C. Mansfield vs. Martin Switzer, Frank Wood, and Thomas Stapleton; judgt. on fdg. for plff. $15 and appld.—9,884, Charlotte Babb, extx. of C. Rapp, use of Duncan Buchanan, vs. Gustavus Babb; judgt. $150.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—633, Meade vs. Gaynes; master's rept. of sale and dis. confd.—681, Keeling vs. Walker; dis. as to Frederick C. and Mrs. F. C. Wigling.

Divorces—1,307, Martha Conners vs. Edward Conners; decree of divorce for desertion.—1,314, Mary A. Read vs. Martha E. Read; same.—1,358, Elenore V. Kron vs. Francis Kron; same.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

47,475—J. H. Dole & Co. vs. Joseph Alexander Conner. Appeal.

47,476—Joseph Wahl et al. vs. J. M. Stein. Appeal.

47,477—J. J. Fox vs. D. W. Frazee. Appeal.

47,478—Simon P. Douthart vs. Mary McCall. Attchmt., $100. David Leche, atty.

47,479—Lavinia C. Coye vs. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. Asst., $5,000. J. B. Jones, atty.

47,480—Asst. Withheld for service.

47,481—Elizabeth Bowers vs. William Bowers. Bill for divorce for adultery. George Sparling, solr.

47,482—Solomon Schwab vs. Fred and Mary O'Connell. Appeal.

47,483—John Sabish vs. Lena Sabish. Bill for divorce for desertion. Sears & Foster, solrs.

47,484—Frederick Kass vs. Seth F. Hanchett. Petition for mandamus. John C. Richberg, atty.

47,485—Alan L. Stevens vs. Lillian Stevens. Bill for divorce for desertion. McClure & Hillard, solrs.

47,486—John McGuire vs. Thomas O'Brien. Appeal.

47,487—Edward Hanifty vs. Same. Appeal.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—8,521, Goetz vs. Hanchett; ltr. to file addtl. pleas and filed, and rule to reply in 20 days.—8,577, Same vs. Same; same ord.—8,578, Same vs. Same; same ord.—8,767, Nichols vs. Bowes; dis. costs pd.—9,280, Schnesior vs. Abt; rule on appellant to give addtl. bond by Feb. 26.—9,849, Agnew vs. Lomax; dmr. to plea of bankruptcy by Lomax ovtd., and upon rehearing dmr. sustd.—9,850, Converse vs. Lomax; same vs. Same; same ord.—9,868, Leavitt vs. Dreyer; rule on plff. to file bond for costs in 3 days after notice of rule.—9,187, Kinert vs. Biterbrook; ltr. to withd. bond and sub. and new bond filed, and appvd.—9,866, Druecker vs. O'Brien; ltr. to plff. to withd. bond.—9,427, Sharkey vs. Dempsey; bond withd. and dis. p. c.

Judgments and trials—9,750, John S. Minor vs. Auburn Consolidated Gold Mining Company; judgt. $2,836.25.—9,760, Abbott Bagley Company vs. Alonso J. Dyer; judgt. $229.50.—9,794, Thomas L. Underwood et al. vs. Peter Jansen; judgt. $350.—9,814, Rockwood & Co. vs. Chicago Mercantile Club; judgt. $362.50.—9,775, George S. Sloan vs. same; judgt. $1,161.50.—9,791, Alvord & Sprague et al. vs. same; judgt. $2,000.—9,792, John Crighton et al. vs. Alfred Oldfield; judgt. $891.53 and condtl. judgt. vs. garns.—8,976, James Crofton vs. L. S. Bassford and George E. Shober; judgt. $256.—9,036, Samuel C. Pullman vs. Charles Coutant and James Wright; judgt. $932.91.—9,681, Simon Scheuer et al. vs. same; judgt. $571.75.—9,686, Josiah J. Hathaway vs. Alfred Oldfield; judgt. $270.50; condtl. judgt. vs. garns., and sci. fa.—9,688, James Park Postles vs. Joseph Pratt; judgt. $2,000.—9,741, Austin S. Marsh et al. vs. same; judgt. $39.44.—9,695, Fay, Mast & Co. vs. Alfred Oldfield; judgt. $110, and condtl. judgt. vs. garns.—9,699, Sylvester D. Foss vs. John D. Miller; verd. for plff. $60.—9,700, Same vs. Same; verd. for plff. $60.—9,701, Joseph M. Goodwillie; judgt. $1,000.—9,750, Trask vs. Jonah; verd. for deft. and mo. n. o. t. by plff.—9,760, Alfred Upham vs. Henry G. Brainard and Frederick Brainard; judgt. $1,343.30.—9,821, Miles Brown vs. Theodore Nelson; verdict for plff. $125.50.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law order—9,322, Empire Dist. Co. vs. Burns; stlt. dis. c. s.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—2,307, Favor vs. Favor; decl.—2,308, Schierbrand vs. Schierbrand; decl.—2,309, Bemis vs. Bemis; decl.—2,310, Carpenter vs. Granger; decl. cert. defts.—2,178, Lucas vs. Lucas; decl.—2,313, Keeling vs. Keeling; decl.—2,311, O'Neil vs. O'Neil; rept. and acct. of receiver; appvd. misc. matters; resignation of recvr. accepted, and Henry Sweetapple apptd. recvr.—2,296, Grace vs. Butters; decl. and ref. to Windes.—2,288, Silliman vs. Silliman; D. S. Gooding apptd. recvr.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—2,266, Space vs. Eilers; ltr. to amd. bill mkg. exrs. of A. M. Molley pty. compltg. and 20 days to ans. amd. bill.—47,208, Atkinson vs. McFarland; rule on defts. to show cause.—2,303, Ba. of Ed. vs. Tripleton; bill, decd.—2,116, Neal vs. Neal; decl.—2,305, McClintock vs. Sharp; ref. to master to cal.—2,173, Kroh vs. Kroh; decl.—1,756, Warren vs. Foster M. F. P. Co.; defts. Adolph Loeb.—2,178, Perkins vs. Perkins; decl.—2,179, Sherman vs. Sherman; exs. to cross-bill withd. and dcsts. want ans. to cross-bill.

Divorce—2,754, Annie O. Heilmer vs. Milton T. Heilmer; decree of divorce for desertion.

County Court—New Suits.

4,622—John Appel vs. Henry Towes. Asst., $300. Rudolph D. Hussagh, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—4,597, In re vol. assgmt. Samuel Cowdy; ord. of Feb. 19 made absolute.—4,444, Charles vs. Niecgiesoni; mo. for rule on deft. to pay certain justice costs, filed, and rule and set for Feb. 23.—2,256, In re Mollie Mendel, alleged insane; verdict insane, not a pauper, and ord. comt.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Will—Estate Carl Blaschke; will proven and letters to Wilhelmine Blaschke, ind. bond in $3,500 apvd.—Est. William F. O'Donnell; will proven and letters to Mary O'Donnell, ind. bond in $3,000 apvd.

Administration—Est. Mary Ann Hickey; letters to Thomas Newman, bond in $6,000 apvd.

Orders—Est. Peter O. Hegborn; pf. heirsp.—Est. Nellie M. Jones; rept. of sale of pers. propty. apvd.—Est. M. Kroehnert; claim of Henry Zimmerer, adm., alld.—Est. Wm. Haist; inv., apprsl. and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Henry Topf; pf. heirsp.—Est. Nicholas Winkelkorn; inv. and apprsl. apvd.—Est. John B. Weisgerber; decree of sale.—Est. Leopold Roeder; pf. heirsp.—Est. Carl Hacker; pet. bond for sale of real est. apvd.—Est. Electa Cowdery; est. settled.—Est. John Michael Lambin; clm. vs. admrs. ret. Feb. 25.—Est. Michael M. Sheehan; inv., apprsl., wid. awd. apvd., and sol. filed.—Est. Michael Mahoney; rept. of sale of real est. apvd. and sale confd.—Est. Margaret Kerr; est. closed.—Est. John Wicker Sargeant, minor; decree of sale.—Est. John Neil; inv. apprsl., and wid. awd. apvd. and sale filed.—Est. Maria Fisher; oths. vs. admr. ret. Feb. 25.—Est. John Wiem; new appts. apptd., wid. who is admx. alld. to retain bal. of est., and she discha'd.—Est. Anton Lauby, repr. of sale of real est. apvd. and sale confd.—Est. Ferdinand Schbb; same.—Est. Heinrich Heberg; clm. for $613.98, —Est. John Bening; inv. apprsl. and wid. awd. apvd., and pf. heirsp.—Est. Theodosia T. Bean; pf. heirsp.—Est. Patrigius Eiser; ord. dcrt. pld. in 10 days.—Est. Peter Stark; extx. discha'd; same.—Est. Ole Ess, John McCarthy; admr. to settle final acct. in 30 days.—Est. Ellen J. Rogers; same in 30 days.—Est. Margaret O'Day; same in 60 days.—Est. Jaques Orr; same admx. by 15th day of May term.—Est. Peter Mann; same 30 days.—Est. James D. Kline; ltr. to file desp. clms.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE HAWES—96, Andrew Rider, James and John Sheridan, larceny; on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—91, Amasa Wells, larceny; indt. and guilty and sentenced to forty days in the County Jail.—Henry Moore, larceny; part of evidence heard.

Frank McDall and Edward Higgins, burglary; evidence, arguments, and instructions heard.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No call of calendar. Set cases 60, Godfrey vs. Dinsmore, and 99, Hickling vs. Allen. No case on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Judge McAllister in chambers.

JUDGE GARY—Cases from Judge Anthony's calendar. Nos. 8, 16, Village of Evanston vs. Mussing, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 8,874, 8,894, 8,628, 9,094, 9,079, and 9,112. No case on trial. No court Friday or Saturday.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 10,115, 10,122, 10,147, 9,667, 10,165, 10,172, 10,178, Metzner vs. Chicago City Railway Company, on trial. No court Friday.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 9,435, 8,778, 9,402, 9,532, 9,562, 9,565, 9,574, 9,562. No. 9,370, Smith vs. C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 21, 25, 34, and 36. No. 18, Doherty vs. F. B. B. Company, on hearing.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Trial call, Nos. 1,400 to 450 inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 3305, 4014 to 450 inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 2,752, 2,668, 4,006, and 4,110. No. 3,716, Reese vs. Griffin, on trial. No court Friday or Saturday.

JUDGE DUNHAM—No call. No. 3, Ward vs. Farwell, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—No call. No 26, Caldwell vs. Hale, on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Insane cases in the morning. At 2 p. m., city spl. assts. and term Nos. 3,843, 3,848, Lake View spl. assts. Nos. 282, 283, and 314, and No. 4,444. No case on trial. No court Friday.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business. No court Friday or Saturday.

JUDGE HAWES—No. 97, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 743, 830, 839, and 841.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court has decided the following cases:

Edward Lawtenger vs. The State; Knox Circuit Court; reversed; Hammond, J.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company vs. Benjamin F. Hall; Putnam Circuit Court; affirmed; Hammond, J.

Valentine Dukes vs. John Working et al.; Miami Circuit Court; affirmed; Howk, J.

Milton Garrigus vs. The State, ex rel.; Howard Circuit Court; reversed; Niblack, J.

James Lodge vs. Dr. R. Ball et al.; Fayette Circuit Court; affirmed; Elliott, J.

Robert G. Benefield et al. vs. Sarah L. Ange et al.; Clinton Circuit Court; affirmed; Bicknell, C. C.

William A. Gale vs. Delosa Root; Monroe Circuit Court; affirmed; Best, C.

Redmond Cemetery Association vs. Deborah Bandy et al.; Warren Circuit Court; affirmed; Black, C.

Hiram Hines vs. Board of Commissioners of Hamilton County; Hamilton Circuit Court; affirmed; Colerick, C.

Henry Guburn vs. The State; Hancock Circuit Court; affirmed; Elliott, J.

Jones and Jones et al. vs. Amy Castor; Montgomery Circuit Court; affirmed; Bicknell, C. C.

Murat W. Hopkins, administrator, vs. Timothy Quinn; Hendricks Circuit Court; reversed; Franklin, C.

Joshua Wilson vs. Trafalgar & Brown County Gravel Road Company; Johnson Circuit Court; affirmed; Bicknell, C.

Henry C. Doolittle vs. The State; Lafayette Circuit Court; affirmed; Hammond, J.

Henry C. Dodge vs. Alexander Pope; Elkhart Circuit Court; petition for rehearing overruled; Elliott, J.

Esther A. Brister, administratrix, et al. vs. Esther A. Brister; Marion Circuit Court; petition for rehearing overruled.

John Roller vs. Elizabeth Blair et al.; Miami Circuit Court; motion to augment record granted.

Isaac House vs. City of Greensburg; Decatur Circuit Court; affirmed; Howk, C. J.

FINE LAW POINTS.

Suit Against the Wisconsin Central Railroad by an Ex-County Clerk Involving a Large Sum of Money.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Summons and other preliminary papers were served here today in a suit against the Wisconsin Central Railway Company involving a large amount of money and some complicated law points. The papers are issued by John McCarty against E. H. Abbott, Trustee of the Wisconsin Central Railway, and J. Scott Ellis, Treasurer of Ashland County. The plaintiff alleges that the 26th of last October Abbott had in his possession, belonging to Ashland County, $3,655 in money, $16,000 in new funding bonds of Ashland County, and shares of the stock of the Central Railway valued at $8,000, said Abbott having, or claiming to have, a claim of $12,097 against the county. It is alleged that there is no record of this claim, as required by law, and that it is fraudulent. The plaintiff, who was County Clerk of Ashland County, alleges that the County Board of Supervisors, Oct. 26, 1883 (knowing Abbott's claim to be illegal, and for the purpose of making him a present of the money and property in his possession), passed a resolution giving him the stock, money, and bonds belonging to the county. The plaintiff, as County Clerk, refused to sign an order in favor of Abbott for sums mentioned, whereupon the County Board removed him and appointed one E. F. Prince in his stead, instructing the latter to sign the order, and J. Scott Ellis, Abbott's co-defendant, who was instructed to accept the order in payment of taxes due the county. It is alleged by the plaintiff that if the acts of the County Board are carried into execution the county will be defrauded out of the money and property in Abbott's hands. He asks that the action of the Supervisors be declared illegal, the order annulled, and Ellis and his successors enjoined from paying it.

DIOCESE OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Today the long-standing quarrel between Bishop Beckwith, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Georgia, and the congregation of St. Philip's, Atlanta, the most fashionable of the State, entered on a new phase by the resignation of the Rev. R. C. Foute, who accepts a call to Grace Church, San Francisco, with a salary of $5,000. The congregation of St. Philip's own the site upon which the State was anxious to erect the Capitol, but, asking too high a price, it was left on their hands. They then engaged in the enterprise of erecting a magnificent gothic structure to cost $80,000. The pastor and vestry determined to finish on borrowed money. The Bishop objected, and sought to enjoin the action, claiming the episcopal title to the property. The vestry defeated the Bishop and completed the building. When the time for the dedication came Bishop Beckwith declined to perform the duty on the ground of engagements elsewhere. He then took a little wooden structure belonging to St. Luke's Parish and created it the cathedral church. From this the antagonism became marked, and great bitterness resulted, especially among the ladies. In every way possible the Bishop ignored St. Philip's, and the compliment was returned with interest. So alarming grew the schism that it is said the episcopal friends of Beckwith interested themselves in securing a call for Foute, which would remove one of the obstacles to the Bishop's authority. This came in the shape of an invitation from Grace Church, San Francisco, which the rector has accepted.

THE WRONG PEOPLE POISONED.

LA GRANGE, Tex., Feb. 20.—Emma McCoy, colored, today gave a poisoned biscuit to her husband's alleged paramour. The latter instead of partaking divided the gift between two children, one of whom died from the effects. The other was saved by the physician.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

(THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters or those written on both sides of the paper.)

Some Questions Answered.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your response to my letter of the 13th—published in your issue of this date—fails to answer the second query; the real point of the whole question. Perhaps you will favor me if I put it in this shape:

You say England can sell us her productions cheaper than we can produce them because our business-men are handicapped by a 40 or 60 per cent protective tariff.

But if we had no protective tariff, what then? Would not England still be able to produce the articles in question cheaper than ourselves?

And in announcing this will you be good enough to state:

First—Without a protective tariff would not the American mechanic be compelled to work for the same wages as the English mechanic?

Second—The accumulated capital of England is many times greater than that of the United States, and consequently the English manufacturer has the use of cheap money. How would you put the American manufacturer, in this respect, on the same footing as the English manufacturer?

Third—Is not the condition of the American mechanic under the protective system much better than the condition of the English mechanic under free trade. G. B. W.

REPLY.

["G. B. W." artfully raises a question not before the country. There is no bill in Congress to repeal the tariff laws and adopt free trade, and there is no party advocating it. Hence the hypothetical questions above propounded are not relative. No reply to his questions could be more than an opinion, which "G. B. W." would be at liberty to say that he non-concurred in. Those who have thought the deepest on tariff taxation have arrived at the conclusion that our tariff as now constituted, in taxing heavily all kinds of raw materials of manufacture, and also taxing manufactures at each stage of progress to completion or perfection, operates as an expense of manufacture, and thereby adds to the cost of production and the price which the consumer must pay, and that this enhancement of the expense of manufacture is about equal to the duties imposed. The deduction from these premises is that if all the duties were removed the goods could be produced that much lower than at present without reducing the value of the wages of the workingmen, as their money would purchase so much more and the demand for their labor would be greater because the agricultural masses would buy much more of cheap than they now can of dear goods, and then the surplus manufactures could be exported to foreign ports. This country has great natural advantages over Great Britain in the abundance and cheapness of its bread and meat, and in the limitless quantities of its water power and coal and raw materials, and all these advantages would reappear in the form of larger wages paid to our workmen, and each dollar would have greater purchasing power than that received by British competitors. Such would be a natural consequence of the removal of high war taxes from the cost of manufacturing and the expense of living. England has no advantage of this country in the abundance or cheapness of capital. There is all the money to loan in this country at very low rates of interest on fair securities that manufacturers desire to borrow. Probably the best answer to G. B. W.'s question would be to cite the practical effect in England on labor of changing from a protective system very much like ours to the free-trade policy that now prevails. Since the old British high protection tariff was repealed wages of workmen in the cities and towns have increased on a general average of 35 to 40 per cent—that much more money is now paid than forty years ago, and the money has one-quarter to one-third more purchasing power on the whole range of the wants of life except on liquor and tobacco. The number of British mechanics has nearly doubled in the little island in the same time, the hours of labor have been materially diminished, and their children are now sent to school and are being educated as they were not in protection days. The working people are far better dressed, and purchase vastly more meat and butter than they could afford to do forty years ago; and they have crowns in the savings banks now where they had shillings then. Their condition in every material respect has been immensely improved by the change from the protection to the free-trade system; and the commerce of Great Britain has increased enormously.

The conclusion our correspondent can safely draw from the experience of Great Britain is that the small reduction of our high war tariff proposed by the Morrison bill if passed will not send this country to ruin and destruction as certain alarmists are proclaiming.]

THE FISKE SUIT.

Testimony Taken as to the Value of the University Property.

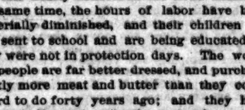
ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—The Fiske University suit, was continued today before Surrogate Lyon. George W. Harris, librarian, testified in regard to the value of the library, and placed his estimate at $34,687, reckoning the books at $1.50 per volume. Judge Boardman was on the stand this afternoon and gave evidence as to sundry items as to the university property. After tomorrow, by agreement of both sides, the case will be adjourned until March 27. The plaintiffs thus far have been investigating the value of properties in Rochester and Tonawanda and the probable worth of the university library with a view to establish the fact that the university holds over $3,000,000 of property. This is the pivotal point in the case on their side, and should they not be able to establish this they will make no further claims on the estate. The principal evidence taken thus far as to the valuation of university property has been given by persons hostile to the university. Especially has this been the case in the West, where a former agent of the university, now discharged, has magnified the worth of the lands there. The plaintiffs are but half way through their case, and it will be some time before evidence will be offered by the defendants to show that they do not hold the asserted $3,000,000. The testimony which will be offered by the university is greatly at variance with that offered by the Plaintiffs side, and many witnesses will be called, so that, taking adjournments into account, a long time will elapse before a decision can be reached.

OCTROI.

The Parisian octroi yielded last year 143,383,105 francs, about 6,000,000 less than in 1882.

Even Goldsmith Maid's time—2:14—was beaten. The popularity of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup never!

CATARRH



Sanford's Radical Cure.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved.

Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, and ravages checked.

Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure, a pure distillation of Witch Hazel, Am. Pine, Cs. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

PAIN IS THE CRY OF A SUFFERING NERVE

Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A person Electro Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents Disease, and does more in one half the time than any other plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
LAST NIGHTS OF
THE MADISON SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY,
And last performances of the most successful play ever written,
HAZEL KIRKE!
SPECIAL MATINEE FRIDAY (WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY).
FAREWELL MATINEE—SATURDAY.
The Grand Ballet Spectacle
NEXT WEEK. JALMA! NEXT WEEK.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—EXTRA.
THE GREAT EVENT.
Monday Evening Next, Feb. 25,
PRODUCTION OF THE
GRAND BALLET SPECTACLE,
JALMA.
THE ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY, and all the Splendid Scenery, Properties, Costumes, etc., from
The Boston Theatre,
Where JALMA was performed to crowded houses for four months. The Grand Ballet includes
MLLE. ROSINA VIALE,
Premiere Assoluta from La Scala, Milan.
MLLE. LUCIA CARMANI,
Premiere from the San Carlos, Naples.
Mlles. PATTIE, MARIE, SIDONIA, and Miss CLIFTON, Secondas.
Corypheus from English, French, and Italian Theatres.
MILITARY BAND, and a
LEGION OF AUXILIARIES,
NUMBERING IN ALL OVER 400 PERSONS.
SIX HUNDRED BRILLIANT COSTUMES.
THE MARCH OF THE SILVER ARMY,
BY ONE HUNDRED YOUNG LADIES.
THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE
A REALIZATION of the HINDOO PARADISE.
Sale of Seats Begins this Morning at the Ticket Office of the Theatre.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
Clark-st., near Madison,
Now here and remaining but one week only
THE MOST LOYAL OF SOLDIERS,
SERGEANT JOHN A. MASON,
Husband and Father of
BETTY AND THE BABY!
The Martyr of This United Nation.
P. T. BARNUM'S ORIGINAL SUN-WORSHIPERS,
MAXIMO AND BARTILO.
NALA DAMAJANTE,
The Hindoo Snake-Charmer. Anacondas, Vipers, Adders, Boas, and the most venomous reptiles charmed and spell-bound by her weird music and strange power.
OUR ELITE THEATRE
Offers full new Specialty Company, and each week our entire shows will be new.
Every week in the future a complete change.
OUR ADMISSION GUN TRADE-MARK.
ONLY 10 CENTS TO ALL.
Amateur Night Friday at Each House.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
Madison-st., near Halsted.
CHANG! CHANG! CHANG! CHANG!
THE CHINESE COLOSSAL
TWENTY-FINGERED and TWENTY-TOED LADY, whose wedding takes place at this Museum this week.
The LYNCH ALBINO TWINS, the GERMAN MIDGETS, and many other Curiosities, with an excellent performance on the stage.

WANTED,
BY KOHL & MIDDLETON,
Handsome Ladies of Every Nationality to take part in our Grand Congress of National Beauties, to compete for prizes ranging from $20 to $5.0. Call immediately at South Side Dime Museum, 150 South Clark-st.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
SECURE SEATS TODAY
For the SECOND CONCERT of the regular series to the Associate Members of the
APOLLO CLUB,
Monday Evening, Feb. 25. The Club will be assisted by Mme.
ALWINA VALLERIA,
Of the Abbey Italian Opera Company, and Mons.
OVIDE MUSIN,
Violinist. Reserved seats, $1, $1.50, and $2.00, according to location.

GREAT CHICAGO
MUSEUM and THEATRE
Corner Clark-st. and Chicago-av.
6 Shows at 1-4 the price of 1 Show.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
GRAU'S COMIC OPERA CO.
1 BILLIE TAYLOR at Matinee.
TODAY..

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

J. A. MacKnight, late United States Consul at St. Helena, is at the Sherman.

Judge H. M. Aller, of Leavenworth, Kas., and Col. Robert Ingersoll and ex-Senator Dorsey are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The miners at Braidwood have forwarded to Mayor Harrison a copy of resolutions urging the repeal of the smoke ordinance.

The Chicago Museum has changed its bill for the remainder of the week, and will give "Billee Taylor" in the afternoon and "La Mascotte" in the evening.

The Council Committee on Finance held another session, in which considerable progress was made. It is thought it will be able to report to the City Council by Monday night.

A sneak thief who has been loafing around the Palmer House several days walked off last night with the overcoat of the hotel detective, who pursued and caught him and locked him up.

Charles Hawkins, a brakeman on the Fort Wayne Road, was crushed to death between two freight-cars yesterday morning near the West Side Union Depot. He was 35 years old and married.

Superintendent Howland delivered the regular Wednesday afternoon lecture before the South Division High-School, his subject being "What Shall We Teach Our Boys?"—a paper which he read before the Social Science Association last year.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 7° above zero; 9 a. m., 9°; 10 a. m., 11°; 11 a. m., 11°; 12 m., 20°; 1 p. m., 25°; 3 p. m., 26°; 6 p. m., 27°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.60; 6 p. m., 29.45.

The grand jury is investigating the case of George Leuggenhager, who is charged with enticing Mollie Benden and Annie Grath, two 17-year-old girls, from their homes in Milwaukee. He keeps a dive at No. 1450 State street, which is a resort for disreputable characters.

The stockholders of the Perry Safety Car-Coupling Company at their annual meeting elected the following Board of Directors: O. W. Clapp, J. S. Toppan, Z. P. Brosseau, W. V. Perry, S. W. Fallis, M. P. Aiken, and C. B. Samson, of Chicago, and F. J. Golling and F. Hempel, of Beaver Dam, Wis.

Proposals were opened yesterday for the tile floors and marble wainscoting for the new City-Hall. The lowest bid was that of the Burlington Manufacturing Company, which agreed to take the contract for $52,445. Luddel & Meissoner agreed to do the carpenter work for $63,890, the bids running from this figure up to $169,000.

A terrified man with a girl and a bloody ear entered the West Twelfth Street Station and said he had been shot at the corner of Clinton and Twelfth streets. A few moments later a man complained that devilish boys were breaking windows with sling-shots in that region. The first man hurried away with his girl and the bloody ear.

Alfred Nevin, D. D., LL.D., has compiled an encyclopedia of the Presbyterian Church, including the Northern and Southern Assemblies, which will appear next month in one royal octavo volume of 1,250 pages, with steel and wood engravings. A woman well known in Presbyterian and charitable circles has been given the agency for Chicago.

Henry Reid, a driver employed by Barney McNeil, and Barney himself, were brought before Justice Foote yesterday by an officer of the Humane Society charged with cruelty to animals. McNeil had Reid driving a horse which, it is alleged, was in bother condition to be shot than to be hitched to a wagon. The case was continued to Feb. 27.

Mr. Schroder, of Elston and Western avenues, saw an unknown woman throw away a bundle of papers. It contained two deeds that are supposed to be of value, one from William and Caroline Skinner to Peter Alatzer, of Lake County, Illinois, and the other from John and Margaret Clarke to Fred Bergham, Lake County, Illinois. Mr. Schroder has the papers.

"I would not work if I was not making $100 a week" said John Clark, a teamster of Charles Gee & Co., hide dealers at No. 205 Kinzie street, to a spotter hired by his employers. Clark, it is alleged, was caught selling two marked hides at the Jackson market the next day, and was lodged in the Desplaines Street Station. He will have his examination on the charge of larceny tomorrow.

Tuesday Fred Schultz loaded a freight-car at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul depot in this city with emigrant moveables, destined for Leadville, Col. Yesterday morning at Brookfield, on the La Crosse Division, he was accidentally run over and killed. The railroad company has ordered the remains sent to this city for delivery to relatives or friends of deceased, if they can be found.

A quiet nuptial mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church yesterday morning by the Rev. Dean Terry, the contracting parties being Mr. William L. Quinn, of Strawn, Livingston County, Ill., an extensive farmer in that section, and Miss B. A. Conlin, of Chicago. After the ceremony an elegant wedding breakfast was spread. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn will be "at home" at the Palmer House for a few days, and will then leave for Strawn, where they will reside.

Commissioner Donnersberger said two weeks ago that the persons who robbed the pauper graveyard at Jefferson would be in custody in a few days. No arrests have yet been made, and it now turns out that there is not sufficient proof to warrant the conviction of any one. All the evidence obtained, however, will be laid before the grand jury when the Commissioner returns from Washington. The board offered $1,000 reward for the thieves, but, apparently, those who know them do not want money.

F. H. Wilson and Fred Adams, waiters out of a job, wanted to go to New York, and having no money they hit upon a scheme for free transportation to the metropolis. This scheme carried them as far as the Harrison Street Station. One of the men wrote a request to the General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Alton for two passes and signed to the request the name of G. F. Swift, also a railroad man. This order was presented by the other waiter, but the fraud was discovered and the men arrested. They will be brought before Justice Foote today.

John Wagner, a North Side lawyer, was fined $5 for using abusive language and $5 more for insulting Justice Kistler Tuesday. He wouldn't pay, and a mittimus was issued. A Constable found him in Hansbrough's saloon yesterday, and attempted to arrest him. Wagner resisted. Other Constables came to the assistance of their comrade, and Wagner took off his coat and knocked one of the officers down. After a hard struggle he was overpowered, his hands shackled, and his feet tied. Then he was locked up. When he came to himself he paid the fines and was discharged.

The annual entertainment and ball of the Master Plumbers' Association of Chicago took place last night at Grand Army Hall, No. 167 Washington street. Andrew Young, President of the association, delivered the opening address. After a program was rendered consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc., the ball was cleared and the ball took place. Five hundred persons were present, including representatives of leading houses dealing in plumbers' goods, and $300 was added to the fund which has been accumulating to found a library consisting of sanitary works.

The Alumni association of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital was formed yesterday. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The following officers were elected: President, L. A. Bishop, Wisconsin; Vice-Presidents, E. M. P. Ludlam, Chicago; J. R. King, Iowa; James Sinclair, Minnesota; F. L. Vincent, Troy, N. Y.; and J. A. Kirkpatrick, Kansas; Secretary, A. K. Crawford, Chicago; Treasurer, J. P. Cobb, Chicago; Executive Committee, C. H. Cogswell, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; G. P. Shears and R. A. Ballard, Chi-cago. The commencement exercises of Hahnemann College will take place at the Grand Opera-House at 2 o'clock today.

The Denver dispatch states that William P. Hunt, who has many years interested in Colorado mines, died recently at Cleveland, O., and by his will gives one-fourth of his property, which is said to consists of a mine near Bonanza, Colo., to David A. Gage, now of Denver, but formerly of Chicago. The mine is said to be worth $200,000, and to be incumbered to the extent of about $70,000 or $80,000. It is understood that Mr. Lynn was helped by Mr. Gage soon after the latter went to Colorado, and has made this return for the kindness shown him. Mr. Gage's friends in this city have written him to learn more definitly the value of the property which has thus been left him. Mr. Lynn died a little over two weeks ago.

Officer Henry Jeunger, of the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station, saw three suspicious-looking characters emerging from the residence of Mrs. Amelia Livermore, No. 2220 Michigan avenue. As the officer approached one of the party threw away a package, and all ran. J. E. O'Brien was overtaken and arrested. The package contained silver spoons and $80 worth of other property stolen from Mrs. Livermore. O'Brien confessed that he and George Murray had committed a number of small burglaries. The latter was captured at Dwyer's lodging-house on Clark street. Bonstein Morris, an itinerant Hebrew who purchased the stolen goods, was also arrested. He had not sold the property, and through his confessions $300 worth of merchandise has been recovered, though no burglary other than that at Mrs. Livermore's has been reported.

THE WILLSON MURDER.

NOTHING DISCOVERED YET—MANY SUSPICIONS, BUT NO FACTS.

The Winnetka murderer has not been captured yet. Another consultation was held between State's-Attorney Mills, Detective Robertson, and J. Appleton Willson at Winnetka yesterday, and the afternoon was spent at the Willson house, where a number of persons were examined regarding their knowledge of certain matters purporting to be of importance. Miss Dwyer, who discovered the murder, was carefully questioned and then warned against holding any conversation with reporters. A wagon stood in front of the house all the afternoon in readiness to convey the mysterious officials to some place outside of the village, but it was not used. Detective Robertson went to Evanston in the morning and held several interviews there regarding the horse and cutter left by the unknown peddler. The Marshal of Highland Park is also tracing up this clew, but with what result is not known.

The young butcher, Neil McKaigue, was in Chicago all day for the purpose of buying meat. The shop was in charge of Jimmy Mahoney, the butcher's boy, who stated that the detectives had ceased to bother them. It has been stated that the boy was in the shop the night of the murder and heard Mr. Willson say that he had a visitor. This the boy denies, and says that he was at home the entire evening, nursing a sore foot. The story told by the butcher about the visitor cannot be substantiated by any one living in the village. The meatman was at his boarding-house about 7 o'clock in the evening, but was not again until nearly 10 o'clock, when he entered the "pop-shop." He says he was in his own shop alone, and others say they saw the lamp lit. The fact that he was not seen, and his indebtedness to Mr. Willson, constitute the sole grounds for suspicion that he was implicated in the crime. There was no evidence of indebtedness found among Mr. Willson's papers. It would take more evidence than this to hurt a man. McKaigue says that he has no apprehensions, and in the event of his being placed under arrest will immediately telegraph his father, who is in Canada.

A search is now being made for a young man who disappeared from Winnetka last Saturday night. Since that time neither he nor his team's horse has been seen. It is rumored that he and his Waukegan pal have been found in Chicago, and are being shadowed by Pinkerton's men. The names of both are being circulated in connection with the crime, and it is whispered that some damaging evidence has been discovered against them. This may be a clever ruse of the detectives to divert attention from another direction. Ugly rumors concerning the Winnetka man's character have been noised about, and it is stated that he collected considerable money due his father before leaving.

MR. SCHROEDER DENIES.

WINNETKA, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of yesterday I am represented as saying that "I discharged Neil McKeague from my employ on account of his drunken habits." I wish to say publicly that he was not discharged from my employ at all, but left of his own accord; further, that I never made any such statement as represented and have never spoken one word to any reporter on the subject. CHARLES SCHROEDER.

FEMALES IN JAIL.

MOST OF THEM PREFER LIGHT WORK TO IDLENESS—SADIE REIGH.

"How do the female prisoners employ their time?" asked a TRIBUNE reporter of Jailer Folz yesterday.

"They get along pleasantly enough. They are as comfortable as they can be in a prison. Their cells are never locked except at night, and during the day they have the use of the corridors for exercise. Chairs and benches are placed there for their convenience, and they sit and chat together. They are not restricted like the men, who are only released from their cells two hours each day. You see, women are more useful to us, and less troublesome. They are glad to get something to do besides talking, and are glad to help me in the work. Step in here and I will show you our work-room."

Mr. Folz led the way into an adjoining room, which was filled with rolls of coarse linen. One woman was engaged at a sewing-machine making bedclothing for prison use, while several others were busy repairing torn sheets.

"The inmates get no compensation for their labor," said the reporter's companion, as they walked away. "They volunteer their services, and some of them are glad to be relieved from the monotony of jail life, and beg for something to do to divert their minds. As a general rule, the women are well behaved. Once in a while we get 'a terror' in here who creates a racket, but we soon find means to quiet her if she becomes too demonstrative. Missionaries and other people who are charitably inclined often visit and bring books and papers with them. Most of the reading matter consists of religious tracts."

While walking along the tiers the reporter noticed that the walls of the cells were decorated with pictures and other ornaments. Every article of furniture was neatly arranged. Sadie Reigh's cell has a cheerful appearance. It is so situated that the sunlight penetrates through the bars of the door. The girl was reclining on her cot when the reporter passed. The coverlets were of immaculate whiteness, and everything else in the cell showed that its occupant paid particular attention to cleanliness. The girl looked pale and cheerless. She raised her head on her arm to look at her caller, and, not recognizing in him an acquaintance, she sank back on her pillow and closed her expressionless eyes.

YACHTING.

MR. NIXON ON THE CLOSING OF THE OUTER HARBOR, TIME ALLOWANCE, ETC.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I rise to explain one or two little matters referred to in your issue of yesterday:

First—In the suggestions that I laid before the Yacht Club I spoke of closing the southern entrance to the harbor, as you say. The word was poorly chosen, as is proven by the misunderstanding that has arisen from its use. Were the entrance closed by a continuation of the pier the evils which you mention might perhaps result. Had I said "protect" I should have been more exact, and should have made my meaning more clear. An open breakwater would give us the necessary security without confining the water so as to allow it to stagnate; or, still better, a pier could be built outside of this opening somewhat longer than the opening and parallel to it. This would give good entrance for any wind, would afford comparatively quiet water, and would not prevent the waters changing and keeping fresh.

Second—I believe that some of the city papers have hinted at a closer amalgamation of the Canoe Club and ourselves than we are thinking of or than would be beneficial to either of us. The Canoe Club, as I understand it, is contemplating putting up a building for club-rooms, canoe shelter, and janitor's quarters. If the yacht club concludes to create a Corinthian department and go into all that the plan now under the consideration of a committee entails, it will require living-rooms conveniently located for the men in charge of the small yachts. It was therefore suggested that what they require and what we require might better be built together or adjoining, and to the end of discussing this the Yacht Club requested the Canoe Club to have one or more of their members meet our committee.

Third—You are quite right in stating that there are difficulties in the way of doing away with time allowance, but they are not grave ones, and the one you mention I think can be cleared up with a little explanation. It is proposed to have a number of classes of Corinthian yachts, and to race each class separately, though at the same time. Thus, suppose we have a three-and-one-half-ton and a six-ton class. An owner may race his three-ton boat in the six-ton races if he choose, but since he would have no time given his small boat he would run a small chance of the prize. As a result boats will be built up to the limit of a class; if a club member makes up his mind to race in the six-ton class he will build a 5 93-94 or 5 99-100 ton yacht. If he build a 5 93-94 or 5 99-100 ton yacht. If he will build a six-ton boat or over six tons he will have to race in a higher class. An owner may always race in a class above his boat, but never in a class below it.

It is only proposed to carry out this mode of racing with the small suggested Corinthian yachts. MILES G. NIXON.

MOORE AND HIS WIFE.

HOW THEY CAME TO BE MARRIED AND THEN EXCOMMUNICATED.

Tuesday, Feb. 12, a man named P. W. Moore, of Logansport, Ind., and a woman giving her name as Mary Dolan were joined in wedlock by the Rev. Father Lonergan, of St. Mary's Church, this city. Apparently this is a very commonplace bit of news, but the marriage has created a big scandal among the good Catholics of Logansport, for last Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Moore were publicly excommunicated by the parish priest of Logansport on the grounds of living in open adultery. The priest acted upon imperative instructions from Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne. It seems that Moore has a divorced wife living in Lafayette, Ind., and, although as a Catholic he must have known that under the circumstances he could not be married by a Catholic priest, he made several futile applications to priests of the Diocese of Fort Wayne to tie the nuptial knot, but they being aware of the circumstances positively refused to do so, since the church does not acknowledge the validity of his divorce from his first wife. The particulars of the excommunication were published in a telegram to THE TRIBUNE from Logansport yesterday morning. As the circumstances surrounding the marriage were of such a peculiar nature—that is, to be solemnized in by a Catholic priest, and outside the proper diocesan jurisdiction—a TRIBUNE reporter called upon the Rev. J. P. Roles, pastor of St. Mary's Church, yesterday evening and asked him to explain how the couple happened to be married in his parish, although they were not members of it.

"I have nothing to impart to you, sir," gruffly replied his reverence. "I have written to the Bishop of Fort Wayne about the matter, and when I hear from him I may talk to you. Good-day, sir."

"Did you perform the ceremony?"

"No. Father Lonergan, my assistant, did, acting upon instructions from me. That's all. Good-day."

The reporter chanced to meet Father Lonergan on Wabash avenue, and asked him for an explanation of the matter. "Well," said the young priest, "I really shouldn't like to have names mentioned in this matter. It isn't at all pleasant."

"How did you happen to perform the marriage ceremony for two strangers without publishing the bans or without obtaining a dispensation for omitting the publication?"

"Beg pardon; the bans were published and everthing was done according to form. The unfortunate occurrence was brought about through the deliberate misrepresentations of the parties concerned. Moore told me that he lived in the city, and that the woman lived in our parish, and when they came to arrange for the marriage the woman brought a man with her whom she introduced as her father. Everything seemed correct in the matter, and there was nothing left for me to do but to perform the ceremony. That's all there is in the case, and I don't think any blame can be attached to the priests of St. Mary's."

After a diligent search of the daily marriage-reports of the city papers for a week before last Tuesday the reporter failed to find any record of a license being issued to P. W. Moore and Mary Dolan. As this circumstance made the affair look even more serious in a legal sense before the priest performed the ceremony, Father Lonergan was again sought out. He was found in the basement of St. Mary's Church superintending a young ladies' sewing society.

"I cannot find a record of a marriage license being issued to that Moore party," said the reporter.

"Yes, they certainly had a license; if you can't find a record of it it is the County Clerk's fault, not mine. Besides, I wouldn't dared to have married them unless the man had a license."

"Where is the license now?"

"I have turned it over to the pastor, Father Roles."

The reporter went over to Father Roles' house and was met at the door by the housekeeper, who said that as the Father couldn't be seen as he was busy. She was requested to state the object of the reporter's visit, as the subject was of importance. The woman delivered the message, and Father Roles, who could be heard talking in no amiable tone of voice when the message was delivered, sent back word that he could not see the reporter, but that the young man might call some other evening or tomorrow. If a licence has been issued in this case there apparently could not have been any record made of it, as it is hardly possible that all the city papers would, by mistake, omit to copy the same names from the official record.

ON 'CHANGE.

THE BEARS CAPTURE THE PIT—A HEAVY BUSINESS IN CORN.

Except those received by the houses having New York connections there were very few outside orders on the market yesterday, and the heavy speculation was interesting only to odd thousands of professionals of greater or less degree who daily frequent the big hall. The markets during the session passed through the various stages of activity, dullness, quietude, and excitement, and displayed the greatest animation just before the sable guardians appeared with their gong to sound the close. The bears were in an overwhelming majority, and gained the generous honors of the day.

A large crowd of scalpers and "hedging" longs and shorts began the ball in the wheat pit. The scalpers bought and sold for eighths after their usual manner, and among the smaller operators there was a good deal of buying and selling against their lines for the purpose of guarding against the possibilities of the weather. Later on the trading revolved in impetus from a small party of bulls, who, with Hobbs, Comstock, Milmine, and Bodman as the chief buyers, made a strong attempt to rally the market. The crowd, however, met their offerings promptly and prices were not affected. About noon the trading became excited and the selling general. Prices responded with a steady decline until when the crowd dispersed one and three-eighths cents below the highest figure was quoted for the May delivery. The heaviest shorts, it was said, bought a little. Every movement of their brokers was closely watched. "It's easy enough to figure on paper the big profits on the millions of shorts that a few men have sold two cents away from today's market, but when it comes to realizing it's another thing, and questionable whether the market would stand it," said a broker.

Business in corn was moderately heavy and largely local. After the first hour a remarkable stillness brooded over the pit, but the stagnancy of trade was broken when Eldredge appeared as a seller. The crowd joined the movement and prices yielded to their hammering. A decline of about one cent was marked. The pit was full of story-tellers, and one of their stories was that some of the big sellers were quietly buying through brokers, and that their selling was to help weaken wheat.

Early in the day the heaviest operators on the floor, the packers following, sold provisions. Armour and the Big Four, as individuals, were in the movement. Later there was covering of shorts and some good buying by Fowler and others. The changes in prices were not material. The crowd circulated many points regarding the intentions of the "big men." "It is a blind deal anyway," said a broker. "and you've got to be inside to stand a show."

No change occurred in prices on the call. The trade was quiet in both wheat and corn. Bangs was the heaviest buyer of wheat and oats. The crowd said that some of the purchases were for the larger shorts, who were beginning to even up for the holiday Friday.

A BOTCHED WORK.

FAULTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND STREET SEWER.

Superintendent Cheney, of the Sewerage Department, says there was certainly bad work done on the Twenty-second street sewer between Francisco and Turner streets. The masonry work, he says, is faulty in construction, not enough mortar having been used. The sewer at this point is about eight feet in depth, and is within fifteen inches of the road surface. The Superintendent says that, while these defects will not interfere with the drainage, there is danger that teams of horses may break through the arch, although he does not apprehend any such accident. He shall examine the sewer as soon as the frost gets out of the ground and see what is to be done. He thinks the whole section should be repaired, to do which will cost about $25,000. The contract for this part of the sewer was awarded to Provost & Meany, but they cannot be held responsible, as their work was passed upon by Mr. Ehlers, who preceded Mr. Cheney. Another section of the sewer from Sacramento street east is bad at the west end. This part was constructed by Thomas McNichols. Mr. Cheney says he can do nothing till the frost leaves the ground, and he will then see what can be done.

ON WASHINGTON'S KNEE.

A WOMAN WHO DISTINCTLY REMEMBERS WHEN SHE WAS THERE.

In a poorly-furnished back room at No. 2343 State street is a woman who will be 93 years of age next May—a woman whose life has been marked by the events which shaped the destiny of the Republic. She was born in Concord, N. H., her maiden name being Sarah Partridge, and her parents being English peasants. She married a man named Monroe, who died many years ago, and, after living in Boston for a long while, she came to Chicago about five years before the great fire to live with her married daughter. The latter, whose name is Mrs. Allen, was recently left a widow, and mother and daughter—the former 93 years old and the latter 61—are living together now almost in destitution and in cheerless widowhood. Mrs. Allen's daughter is married, but her husband is too poor to support the old people, who are forced to depend upon the kindness of considerate friends.

Mrs. Monroe was somewhat feeble when the reporter called yesterday, and as it was an evident effort for her to converse she was not questioned at length. Her hearing is quite good, but her speech failed her for awhile, and she cannot get full control of it, although she can make herself understood. Her frame shows that she once possessed great strength, and her daughter says that the old woman was able in her prime to carry a man, and woman—one under each arm—or to pick up a barrel of flour and take it up-stairs as another would take a pound of sugar. The strong face is deeply wrinkled now, the teeth are all gone, and a network of blue veins stands out on the hands which show evidence of a long life of hard work. Mrs. Monroe has seen every President of the United States except Garfield. She distinctly remembers George Washington when he lived in Cambridge, and more than once, she says, she sat upon his knee. In the War of 1812 she was in Portland, Me., and was arrested as a spy by the American troops because of her British descent and connections. She was soon liberated when the mistake was discovered. The names of members of her family are immortalized on the monument at Lexington and her grandfather fell while fighting under Commodore Perry. She doubtless has interesting reminiscences when she is feeling bright and cheerful enough to converse. A woman who can look back to loved ones who fell in the War of 1812 should not be allowed to want or to end her strangely eventful life in surroundings suggestive of poverty.

THE GLANDERS.

A HORSE SHOT AT THE STOCK-YARDS—UNBLUSHING CONFESSION OF A CAPPER.

The publicity which THE TRIBUNE has almost exclusively within the last week given to cases of glanders in horses in Chicago is apparently beginning to produce good results. Two or three weeks ago a bay horse was found running loose in the Stock-Yards. One of the attendants there took charge of the animal and placed it in a stall in the cow-shed at the corner of Centre and Packers' avenue in the hope that an owner would be found from whom a reward would be obtained. Early this week it was evident the horse was afflicted with both glanders and "farcy." This latter disease is but another manifestation of the former in its acute form. O. L. Dudley, of the Illinois Humane Society, was at the Stock-Yards Tuesday, and learned the above facts from Officer Willam Mitchell, of the same society, and Mr. Tabor, the State officer for prevention of cruelty to animals. The horse was inspected by Mr. Dudley, and he found a "farcy" running ulcer on the right hind leg and the part much swollen. He immediately ordered the horse locked up, and communicated with Dr. Paaren, the State Veterinarian, who examined the animal yesterday afternoon and found him suffering from glanders in its worst form. The horse was shot.

The two horses that were absent from the boarding and livery stable of H. C. Walker, Nos. 249 and 251 State street, which was quarantined by the State Veterinarian Tuesday, have been found. One was brought back yesterday noon and the other last evening. There are now two horses there, and they cannot both be removed for the next thirty days. Six of them belong to Mr. Walker, three are owned by A. Ratzongie, the saloonkeeper on Fourth avenue, one is the property of A. Le Brun, No. 263 State street, another belongs to W. O. Jefferson, No. 713 Fifty-third street, and the other to William Rose, whose address, strange to say, is not known at Mr. Walker's stable.

Walker, the Clerk, in the rear of Nos. 88 and 90 Illinois street, which was quarantined last week, and in which there are thirty-four horses and mules, is being thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

"For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" the professional horse-capper stands upon a tolerably high plane. "Bill" Sloan, the man who sold A. Thatcher's diseased horse to John Lee, knew at that time that the animal was suffering from glanders. Here is his story as told by himself yesterday:

"When Thatcher asked me to sell the horse for him he did not give it to me. I went up to his barn on Holden place to look at it. It was dark. I took a lantern and examined the animal carefully. I found that he had the glanders, and I immediately told Thatcher so. I can tell whether a horse has the glanders as well as any other man. I sold the animal to Lee the next day for $35. I gave the money to Thatcher, who gave me $2.50 for selling the animal."

ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY.

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN RECEIVED BY THE SISTERS AND PUPILS.

Archbishop Feehan was tendered a reception by the sisters and pupils of St. Patrick's Academy, attached to St. Malachy's Parish, yesterday morning. At 11 o'clock the Archbishop and Vicar-General Conway, accompanied by Fathers Hodnett and Mackin of St. Malachy's Church and Father Burke of St. Columbkill's Church, entered the main hall of the academy and took seats near the platform. The young women pupils filed into the room two by two, and after saluting the Archbishop and party took their respective places. The music for the entrance march was rendered on the piano by the Misses Mattie Weston, Mary Carden, Teresa Mason, and Clara Joyce. The address of welcome was delivered by Miss M. Hurson. It contained this paragraph:

Calling to mind that day of old when St. Patrick, standing before the nobility on Tara's Hill, brought forward a three-leafed shamrock in proof of the unity existing in the godhead, we present today three floral hearts in one, typifying the union of hearts of the Archbishop and the clergy of this diocese and pupils of St. Patrick's Academy in bidding you fond welcome.

After the address followed vocal and instrumental selections by the pupils.

At the conclusion of the exercises the Archbishop expressed his sincere thanks to the pupils for their hearty expressions of welcome to him and for their interesting entertainment. He said he was glad to be back with his children once more, and hoped that they would always have the same love for him that they had just given expression to. The elder members of his flock had already extended him a hearty greeting and a mammoth demonstration, but he always felt more at home with the children, for what they say is all heart. He was glad to note the rapid progress the academy was making in every direction, and he hoped that the pupils would ever cherish in after life the Christian virtues in which they were being carefully trained by the good sisters.

After the entertainment the Archbishop and visiting fathers were entertained at dinner by the sisters.

PROTESTING AGAINST A PROTEST.

THE ACTUAL CATTLE-RAISERS IN FAVOR OF THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA BILL.

The following petition is circulating in Chicago and throughout the State among cattle-owners, and has been signed already by a large number of them. As soon as all have attached their names, which they will undoubtedly do, the document will be sent to Washington:

To the Illinois Delegation in Congress: The undersigned, having noted with great surprise that a number of cattle-brokers and commission-men at the Chicago Stock-Yards have sent to Washington a protest against the passage of the bill now pending in Congress for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases of farm stock, beg leave to represent that the bill in question was carefully drawn by a committee appointed by a convention of cattle-raisers and farmers assembled in Chicago November last. The said convention represented not brokers and commission-men, but the actual ownership of not less than $50,000,000 worth of cattle. That the most active members of that committee, those who went to Washington and assisted in framing the bill in question—to wit: Judge Carey, of Wyoming; the Hon. W. J. Wilson, of Colorado; the Hon. J. R. Grinnell, of Iowa; the Hon. D. W. Smith, of Illinois; and Gen. N. M. Curtis, of New York, are men of large experience, several of them being among the largest cattle-owners in America, and all men whose suggestions are entitled to the highest consideration. We desire to express our decided conviction that the protest on the part of the Chicago cattle-brokers is based upon an entire misapprehension of the provisions of the bill, and we earnestly hope the measure may secure your hearty support. The bill in question can in no wise interfere with the cattle traffic in the States not affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and in these infected States to a degree no greater than is absolutely essential to the eradication of the disease.

EARLY THEATRICALS.

THE FIRST PERFORMANCE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In this morning's TRIBUNE it is related that at a meeting of the Historical Society Manager McVicker presented some interesting facts relating to early amusements in the Village of Chicago. He says that the first entertainment for which an admission fee was charged took place Feb. 24, 1834, at the house of Dr. Graves (Dexter Graves, Mansion House), Prof. Barnes giving an exhibition of ventriloquism and legerdemain. The public are indebted to Dr. V. A. Bogue, now living at No. 362 Mohawk street, for a description of a performance early in 1833, as there was no newspaper to print the program—the *Democrat* being established Nov. 26 of that year—and the announcements were written and posted up on most of the few buildings then in existence, headed:

GROUND AND LOFTY TUMBLING.

Mr. —— announces to the good citizens of the village that he has secured the building recently erected by Mr. Solomon Juneau for the evening, corner of Clark and South Water streets, to entertain them with feats of ground and lofty tumbling.

The building had been but recently inclosed, unfinished on the inside with the exception of one-half of the first floor, the other half being prairie. On that part of the boarded floor rough seats had been erected, in front of which a few loads of tanbark had been spread. Over this a strip of carpet extended, at the end of which was the green room, consisting of a couple of blankets nailed to stakes with a window in the rear. The admission fee was 25 cents. The pit or front seats on the opening of the "show" were soon filled with about all of the gamins in town, while on the rear benches were the officers of the garrison and about all the prominent citizens of the burgh. The space between the seats and front of the building was the gallery—admission, 15 cents—and there was "standing room only" in this part of the theatre. This was occupied by the more economical part of the community, including now and then a native American or a half-breed. The curtain being slow in rising, the audience became impatient, when out came the "Professor," dressed in an ordinary suit, with a straw around him. Throwing a handspring, somersault, or cart's-wheel, as boys term it, he retired for the second part. Not putting in an appearance, the audience became impatient, when out again came the "Professor," and undertook to throw two handsprings in succession. Failing in the second, he fell flat on his back, nearly breaking his spine, and immediately sought his hole. This time the intermission was very lengthy. The Professor not responding to repeated calls, some of the boys were requested by the audience to raise the blankets and see if he was injured. The window was open, and the Professor was probably on his way to St. Louis for a more successful exhibition. What was strange, for a number of days nobody could find anybody else who was at the first "theatricals" in Chicago. J. L. W.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN GRAY CELEBRATE THEIR FIFTIETH NUPTIAL ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gray, of Grayland, Ill., celebrated their golden wedding yesterday at their home in Grayland, a little village named in Mr. Gray's honor about nine miles out on the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. Mr. Gray was born in Fort Covington, Franklin County, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1810, and came to Chicago June 1, 1835,—arriving here just at noon that day. In 1838 he took charge of the Chicago Hotel, which had been known as the Green-Tree House, which had been known as the Green-Tree House, which had been the corner of Lake and Canal streets. A portion of the same old building is now standing. He kept this hotel for two years and then went into the livery business until the spring of 1850, when he went to the Town of Niles and took charge of a tavern there, remaining there five years, when he went to his present home and took up his residence upon property he purchased in 1839, which he now holds. From 1858 to 1860 he was Sheriff of Cook County, having been elected by the Republicans. Feb. 20, 1834, he was married at Fort Covington, N. Y., to Miss Phœbe M. Allen, and yesterday was her 75th birthday. The hale and hearty old couple have six children, and it is a remarkable fact that there has never been a death in their family. These children are now all living around them, and the village is well named Grayland. Every tree within half a mile of the house was planted by Mr. Gray, and some of them are very large specimens.

The celeoration yesterday took the form of a good old family reunion. A general invitation to old friends had been extended through the newspapers, and the 10:30 a. m. train brought in the guests. A hearty dinner was served at 1 o'clock and the afternoon was pleasantly passed. A number of handsome and appropriate presents were received, among them a picture of the old Green Tree House, handsomely framed and surrounded by a border of natural flowers; two comfortable rocking-chairs, and a silver card-receiver. The latter brought many friends from the city, and in the evening a number of friends drove over from Irving Park. Supper was served and the evening was pleasantly passed by dancing, music, singing, etc.

Among those present during the day were the following, the date indicating the time of settlement in Chicago:

Mrs. J. Downs, 1840; Lenana L. Deekey, 1840; Mr. M. O. Walker, Joseph H. Gray, 1836; Therese S. Gray, 1839; Caroline Green, 1837; Mrs. Emma T. Brown, 1861; Mrs. Emma A. Thompson, 1856; Mrs. Elizabeth N. Booth, 1846; Miss C. H. Williams, 1846; Mrs. Worthington, 1863; J. K. Powell of Waukegan, 1838; Jessie Morton, 1862; Miss Grace Howland, the Hon. John Wentworth, Mrs. Lombard, Miss Lombard, Mr. George Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Howland, Mrs. Fred Sherman, Mrs. D. B. Heartt, 1836, aged 94 years; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Heartt, Mrs. John Murphy, Miss Hattie Murphy, Mrs. Samuel Hoard, Mrs. A. E. Bishop, Mrs. M. Dean, Mrs. Prindle, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. George Briggs of Kankakee, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Reynolds and Mr. Ed Reynolds of South Bend, and Mr. and Mrs. Adams Perry of Elkhorn, Wis.

MISTAKEN CHARITY.

A JOLIET PAPER CHEATED OUT OF 50 CENTS.

The Joliet *Press* of Monday last has an item regarding an "ex-journalist and ex-convict" named William Griffiths, who got locked up in the Joliet bridewell Saturday last for vagrancy, and to whom the *Press* gave 50 cents and a pass. The *Press* says: "The circumstances of his case are these: He was a reporter on THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and was pitched upon by several colored men. He drew his revolver and fired into them, killing one. He got five years in prison, and served it out. He was formerly a writer for the Chicago papers under the nom de plume of 'Thunderbolt,' and afterwards editor of a paper of the same name. He also used to work on the Omaha papers." So far as this refers to THE TRIBUNE there is no foundation for the story. THE TRIBUNE never had a reporter named William Griffiths. It had a reporter named Harry Griffiths on its staff many years ago, but he never shot any one nor was he ever convicted. Moreover, he died in 1873. Consequently it could hardly be the same person.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 20.—[Special.]—Billy Connorton, alias William Griffiths, brother to "Bad Jimmie" Connorton, the old-time bunko-ist, is in this city under arrest for vagrancy. It is said he visited various charitable people in Joliet and obtained enough money to get drunk on.

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

DOWN FOR FOUR YEARS.

Judge Gardner has overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Nicholas Redmond, who shot Robert Johnson Jan. 1, 1883, on Throop street. The court thought there were no good reasons why the verdict of the jury should not be sustained, and sentenced the prisoner to four years in the penitentiary.

SADIE REIGH.

Counsel for Sadie Reigh, who shot Kingsley, will make a desperate fight for their client when her case comes up in April. It is understood that the prosecution will attempt to prove that her character was bad. The defense will combat this testimony with evidence to show that Kingsley was addicted to the vilest and lowest habits; that the girl was aware of this; and that she shot him while suffering from an attack of emotional insanity because Kingsley persisted in his odious conduct towards her.

INSURANCE.

LOOKING UP MYSTERIOUS FIRES.

The members of the Insurance Exchange want a man who shall devote his time to hunting up the causes of fires, and have asked the Board of Underwriters to confer with them on the subject. The police are supposed to do this work, but they have other duties to perform, and it is rarely that an incendiary is caught, though a good many stores and dwellings are set on fire in the course of a year. If an officer looked specially after the causes, certainly some which are now classed as "unknown," would turn out to be the work of incendiaries. If the city will not designate a man for this duty, the underwriters may do so, as they are satisfied there are altogether too many mysterious fires.

The agents of the companies which have policies on Jevne's stock are happier than they were Monday morning, as there is a great deal more salvage than they expected.

The Home Insurance Company of New will commence the erection of its new building on the corner of La Salle and Adams streets as soon after the 1st of March as possible. The leases of the present tenants expire then, and if the weather permits ground will be broken March 2.

TELEGRAPH BORES.

THE LESS BUSINESS A MAN DOES THE MORE HE TALKS—A FEW EXAMPLES.

"What is the hardest part of my work?" repeated

will be appreciated by its pa-
e them to secure their berths in
hem without change through to
ervening points in Nebraska and
nion Pacific Railroad, thus avoid-
nnell Bluffs.
and railroad tickets apply at any
ket office in Chicago: No. 62
Monroe street, the Grand Pa-
the Short-Line depot, corner of
streets.

e have all the latest improve-
economy to buy the best. Re-
agents, Chicago.

iling reduced. Drs. McChesney

RRIAGE LICENSES.

ere yesterday issued to the fol-
ers on honors matrimonial:

Hartwell, O.
y, Evanston.
Chicago.
e, Chicago.
Chicago.
Chicago.

Suitable adv't's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A GREYHOUND. OWNER CAN obtain by proving and paying charges. J. D. LEWIS, 3130 Forest-av.

LOST—ON DINING-CAR COMING TO CHICAGO on C. & N. W. R. R., afternoon Feb. 19, at or near Geneva, a pocketbook containing money and papers, notes, etc., of no use to any one but owner; a reward of $25 will be given for return of book and no questions asked. Call at 55 Clark-st., W. C. R. R. Co.'s office. Express to C. O. BOYNTON, Sycamore, Ill.

LOST—A SKYE-TERRIER DOG; GRAY back, yellow legs and head; ears and tail uncut; brown eyes; nickel chain collar; answers to the name of Prince; $5 reward will be paid for his return to 509 West Adams-st.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, ON MONroe, between Loomis and Ashland-av., a striped woolen shawl. Please return to 507 West Monroe-st.

STOLEN—THE MORNING OF THE 18TH inst., in front of the First National Bank, of Chicago, a medium-sized black horse, black piano-box top buggy, and harness; the hind part of the box had been eaten off a little. Any person giving me information of or returning same will be liberally rewarded. F. O. MARSH.
Room 209 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG, single, well-educated German, 29 years of age, who speaks, reads, and writes the German and French languages fluently and has some knowledge of the English, as cashier or correspondent or anything suitable to his knowledge; can furnish security if required. Address C 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORTHAND writer; thoroughly competent; low salary to commence; understands typewriter. A 73, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—OF ANY KIND, BY young man who has had four years' experience in retail grocery as bookkeeper and one year on road for confectionery house; willing to do anything. Best references. Address C 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of good habits as drug clerk; has had four years' experience. Best references. Address W 32, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper and cashier; actually employed in bank; has knowledge of English, German, and French languages. References All. Address C 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORTHAND and type writer; wages low. C 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper; a rapid, correct, and systematic accountant; twenty years' office experience. City and country references. Could invest to secure $5,000. No objection to country. C 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper and cashier; long experience. Best city reference. Wholesale preferred. Address C 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERman as bookkeeper and salesman; about 10 years' experience; is well acquainted in grocery line and willing to start on small salary. Address C 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE BY a Swede with many years' experience in England. Best city references from last employers in Chicago. B 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced bookkeeper; will work for moderate wages. Reference All. Address C 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; four years' experience as bookkeeper and salesman; willing to start on small salary. Address B 19, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN any business; book and stationery preferred. Five years' reference and security if required. Address C 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CLOTHING salesman, in or out of the city. Best of references. Address C 42, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS custom cutter; experienced in clothing and cloaks; country preferred. Address W 29, Tribune.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDE as coachman. Good reference furnished if necessary. Address A. WALSTROM, 126 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENglishman, lately from England, as coachman; willing to do general work; 5 years' experience in the city; wages no object. Address H. S. TAYLOR, Gault House, Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF horses, etc. C 14, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to do general housework. Please call at 2914 Shurtleff-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL. Address 249 South Morgan-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDish girl as cook or to do general housework. Apply at 510 Franklin-st., in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook and the other to do general housework. Good city references. Apply at 352 Ogden-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family. Call at 256 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family to do second or general housework. Call today at 418 East Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do general housework in a small family, or would address G S 87, Tribune office, or call at 467 Twenty-sixth-st. References.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE Swedish girl in a private family. Please call at 87 Wendell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as cook and laundress. Can give good city references if required. Call at 198 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT person to do general housework. 104 Thirty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do general housework in a private family. City references. Call at 2097 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Best of reference. Call at No. 284 Sedgwick-st., upstairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL TO do general housework or to help take care of children in a private family. West Side preferred. Call at 88 North Peoria-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH lady as child's nurse; speaks French; good seamstress. Best of reference. MRS. D, 1815 Butterfield.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD NURSE to attend lady in confinement for $6 a week. First-class reference. Address NURSE, 507 Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE OR seamstress. Good references. Apply at 246 North Clark-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER by a middle-aged lady. Can furnish reference. C 44, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing another first-class German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION TO an invalid lady, by a lady 28 years old; no objection to traveling. Address X 104, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—AS CLERK IN A RAILROAD office, a young man who can write shorthand. Address, stating experience and salary expected, C 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK, ONE WHO HAS some knowledge of the catering business; must come well recommended. Apply at 263 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TRADES TO SETTLE FOR brokers on Board of Trade; will furnish tickets and pay fines. Best of reference. C 61, Tribune.

WANTED—PRESCRIPTION DRUG-CLERK, one who speaks German. Call today at PRINCE BROS., 168 South Halsted-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A CANADIAN GENTLEMAN for local special work. Must be a good salesman. F. L. MOORAT & CO., 239 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — SALESMAN — A MAN WHO can handle produce as salesman on South Water-st. Address C 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CITY EXPERIENCED GROcer; must be a salesman and worker. H. C. RIDGWAY, 624 State-st.

BOYS.

WANTED—YOUNG BOY OF EXPERIENCE to feed Gordon press; must be of good address, neat and willing. SHEA, SMITH & CO., 271 Franklin.

TRADES.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED LITHOGrapher, who can also design cartoons, caricatures, etc. Address Southern Lithographic Co., 36 Carondelet-st., New Orleans, stating terms, references, etc.

WANTED—AT ONCE, ONE GOOD COAT maker and one good vest maker; good prices and steady work; good place for married man. S. B. CUMMERFORD, Hamilton, Ill., or SCHAUB BROS., Chicago, corner Jefferson and Madison-sts.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WORKER IN boys' or children's clothing as manufacturer and new accounts. One having some money preferred. Give name and reference. C 19, Tribune.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DRESS-COAT MAKers; steady employment guaranteed; pay from start. Address F. J. RAMGE, 1311 Douglas-av., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—PRESSMAN—GORDON HAND who can run cylinder, 24 11 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START a new business at their homes, easily learned in an hour. No peddling. 10 cents to 20 cents an hour made during time or evening. Send 10 cents for twenty samples to commence work on. Address H. G. FAY, Rutland, Vermont.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS AND DIStrict managers for Gaskell's Compendium of Forms. Apply to G. W. BORLAND & CO., 103 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—ANY MAN MAKING LESS than $60 per week should try our easy money-making business. We guarantee men and women everywhere the pleasantest employment in the land; $1 samples free. Papers for stamp. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED — RESTAURANT WAITER; A steady young man may apply to JOHN STEPHENS, Exchange Restaurant, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE A1 ADVERtising solicitors of good address for a new work of merit; steady work and $20 to $40 per week to the right parties. Address C 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework, in small family; must be good cook. 170 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRL to do general housework. Call immediately at 553 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT SCANDINAVIAN or German girl to cook, wash, and iron; good wages. Apply at 4145 Lake-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; private family of three. 178 South Sangamon-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONER. 159 Twenty-second-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES OF EVERY nationality to enter our Grand Congress of National Beauties to compete for prizes ranging from $30 to $500 cash. Apply at the business-office of South Side Dime Museum immediately. KOHL & MIDDLETON.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 20.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money to Loan Office, 119 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal, 133 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $4,000—TO LOAN on furniture, machinery, warehouse receipts, sailing vessels, steamboats, etc., at lowest rates; also mortgages and notes bought; no delay. Call at 59 and 60 Reaper Block, Clark and Washington-sts.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. ALLEY, 153 Dearborn, Room 4.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 188 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of a doubtful nature will be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st. Rooms 5 and 6. Estab. 1854.

ANY SUM TO LOAN, IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT, on household goods, with or without removal. ARTHUR & CO., 116 East Randolph-st., Room 2.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal; pianos and other securities at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

CHAS. L. BOYD, MORTGAGE BANKER 154 Lake-st., has money to loan. No delay.

FOR SALE — A VALUABLE BANKING house and fixtures in a live Dakota town; big business and big profits. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED COLlaterals or any good security by a private party at low rates; no commission or delay. Room 79 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HEALY JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—$5,000 ON A1 COLLATERAL security for 60 days. Address C 16, Tribune.

WANTED—$500 TO $700 FOR FROM THREE to five years at low interest on good security; private parties preferred. Address U 45, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with or without board.

481 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED PARlor and second-story front room, with board; room on third floor without board; day boarders taken at reasonable rates.

1243 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE, PLEASant room for two gents, with board.

1301 MICHIGAN-AV. — FURNISHED rooms with board 15 minutes' walk from Madison-st.; also day-board; good table.

1734 INDIANA-AV. — NICELY-FURNISHed large room, with board, for married couples or single gents. References.

2253 CALUMET-AV.—A LARGE, HANDsome alcove room, with board, after March 1.

2906 VERNON-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS in two houses, with board if desired, in private family.

MICHIGAN-AV.—NEAR TWENTY-EIGHTH-st.—Pleasant rooms, furnished, and first-class board for single gentlemen; private family. References. Address C 100, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

66 RUSH-ST.—ALCOVE ROOM, FURNISHED or not; also single room.

224 ONTARIO-ST.—A VERY LARGE PARlor, elegantly furnished; also front and back parlor chambers, gas and furnace heat, with the best of board, in a private family. Ring right-hand bell.

241 OHIO-ST.—ONE NICELY-FURNISHED room, with first-class board. References.

266 ONTARIO-ST. — WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with board.

SUBURBAN.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, PARTLY FURnished, to rent, with board; centrally located. Address P.-O. Box 778, Evanston, Ill.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—In business centre; accomodations for 300 guests; rooms from 35 cents to $1.50 per day; rooms with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $14 per week.

CLARENDON HOUSE—QUIET FAMILY hotel, noted for the excellence of its cuisine.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; a few pleasant rooms and suites now vacant; special terms made with families.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SELECT FAMILY OWNING BRICK HOUSE offers home comforts to one or two reasonably. Inquire at Office B, 183 South Clark-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN SELECT PRIVATE family for self, wife, and little girl; state terms. Address C 12, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER—LADY WITH ABOUT $1,000. Music enterprise. New. Address letters to C 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN ESTABlished wholesale iron, steel, and heavy hardware and wood stock house; a capital of from $12,000 to $15,000 required. The location one of the best for the distribution of heavy goods in the West. Address Box 168, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—PARTNER—A RARE CHANCE for a young man having $500 to associate himself with a salesman now employed. Address C 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $1,000; BUYing goods that can be sold as fast as bought; $50 a week to the right man. For particulars call on J. SMITH, Keller House, 123 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $3,500 TO engage in a manufacturing business already established that will pay 40 per cent on all goods manufactured. It is a monopoly. Address EDGAR HOLMES, Room 16, 168 Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—G. E.: EVERYTHING QUIET as when you left on 10th. I have seen your brother J. M., and your matters can be arranged without publicity if you return at once. M.

PERSONAL—XXXX.: IMPOSSIBLE TOMORrow! If Friday will let you know. B.

PERSONAL—FLOWERS OF 4-2-83: WHERE is the miniature you promised me? Can you not send me some token that I may know you are well—I hope happy—and remember me?

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains American and foreign patents; local attorneys throughout the U. S. Office: 324 Dearborn-st., Chicago; 14 Droit Building, Washington.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$17.50 WILL BUY AN IMported Oxford mixed corkscrew spring overcoat (silk-lined), custom made for no less than $30, Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$25 for an imported French cassimere, very fine, worth $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED, 4-BUTTON cutaway coat and vest at $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —Imported French worsted fancy hair-line stripe pants, custom-made, at $7.50, worth $16.00. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $5 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —Full dress suits at one-third value. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SATIN-LINED, CUStom-made suit (imported worsted), worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILORS' MISfits—$40 custom-made suit for $20. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FULL-DRESS SUITS TO HIRE or for sale at one-third value. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—A $35 custom-made 4-button cutaway coat and vest for $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsted, at $7. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$15 for a full silk-roll imported diagonal, custom-made, and ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $25; will sell if we can fit you for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$20 for an imported kersey silk-lined full roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $15 GIVES YOU CHOICE of 12 styles spring overcoats, beautiful garments, custom made for no less than $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$5 for custom-made pants worth $7. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—Spring overcoats—$20 for an imported Melton custom-made, worth $25; must be seen to be appreciated. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A FINE ALL-WOOL Melton spring overcoat (in all shades), silk serge roll, custom made at $20. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$20 custom-made suits elegantly trimmed, in sack or frock at $10. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE overcoat, in six shades, corkscrew worsted, and well worth $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILORS' MISfits—Fine black diagonal cutaway frock or goods as well as daylight; open every evening till 9 p. m.; Saturday 11 p. m. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR SPRING OVERcoat, imported goods, silk-lined throughout, satin piped lining, custom made, $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits—$12.50 for corkscrew overcoat (in all shades) made for $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FINE CASSIMERE PANTS, custom-made, at $7; will sell at $5.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS —$10 custom-made pants at $5 in 20 different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—BARGAINS IN FINE PANTS —Just received at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—NOTICE—$8.50 BUYS A FINE all-wool spring overcoat (custom made), worth $20. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 108 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON; A splendid opportunity, cheap for cash; a No. 1 locality on Twenty-second-st.; object, going abroad. Inquire at LAURENT CLAUDY'S Restaurant, 67 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON, FIRST-CLASS, OVER $1,000 worth of stock, near corner Clark and Monroe-sts., very cheap, at $3,250. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—PORK HOUSE AND sausage manufactory in Denver; newly erected and fitted with machinery, ready for immediate killing; capacity, 50 hogs per day; satisfactory reasons given for selling. H. WASHBURN & SONS, Thirty-fifth-st. and Platte River, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—CIGAR, TOBACCO, AND STAtionery store near new Board of Trade Building, with living rooms; rent, $35; price, $600. W 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET, BEST CASH stand on West Side, doing large business; next to large, first-class grocery. W 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—INTEREST IN HIGH-TONED weekly Chicago paper devoted to society interests; excellent opportunity for young man; encouraging prospects. Address C 48, Tribune office.

FLOUR MILL—ROLLER PROCESS, CHOICE location, all complete, and for sale cheap; must be part cash. Address Lock Box 14, Anoka, Minn.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK; ONE OF the best corners on West Side; fine location, good business. Address W 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEWEST LITTLE PATENT OUT. Agents can make $10 a day. Call at Room 38, 151 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE; stock and fixtures $350; rent, with rooms, $20 per month; West Madison-st. Address W 19, Tribune.

FOR SALE—STOCK GROCERIES, ABOUT $750; rent, with rooms, $25; fine location. Address W 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — STOCK GROCERIES; ALL cash trade; rent $20; will invoice about $2,000, with fixtures. Address W 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE; DOING GOOD business and well located. W. H. WOODSWORTH, 51 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST in a large and old-established brick-yard in Wisconsin now doing an extensive business. For full particulars address D.S.CHADWICK, Watertown, Wis.

FOR SALE—WELL-ESTABLISHED WEEKly trade journal with a good subscription list and advertising patronage; satisfactory reason for selling; a great bargain. Address C 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH—STOCK OF BOOTS and shoes at 50 cents on the dollar. This is a great bargain and will be sold at once. 236 Thirty-first-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Poor health the cause of selling.

FOR SALE—A WELL-PAYING BUSINESS; established ten years; offered at a bargain. Apply at 711 Madison-st.

PARTIES HAVING $10,000 TO INVEST IN established safe and profitable business can hear of a rare opportunity by addressing C 26, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.; no humbug; investigation solicited.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—BEST PLACE in the city; immense patronage; popular prices; central location. ARTHUR, 116 E. Randolph, Room 2.

INSTRUCTION.

BROWN & HOLLAND, SHORTHAND School; typewriting free. 51 and 53 Dearborn-st.

MEISTERSCHAFT SCHOOL
MODERN LANGUAGES.
AT WEBER MUSIC-HALL,
Corner Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.

New classes in French, German, and Spanish will be formed during this week. Pupils learn to speak from the very beginning in long and connected sentences. Terms very reasonable. A gratis trial lesson to all serious applicants daily from 2 to 3 p. m. at the school, and from 7 to 9 p. m. at 252 North Wells-st. This school is specially indorsed and recommended by Dr. Rich. S. Rosenthal, the author of the renowned "Meisterschaft System."
S. E. SWANSON, Principal.

SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT CHICAGO Athenæum, 20 Dearborn-st., day and evening; terms moderate. Apply to Superintendent, or HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

STANDARD SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND typewriting. Individual attention. Lessons by mail. S. S. BENTON, Principal. 245 State-st.

THE GRAHAM SHORTHAND SCHOOL—Shorthand thoroughly and practically taught. A. W. DOW, Central Music-Hall.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND-SCHOOL—TEN weeks, $15, $20. Typewriting to pupils, free to others, 25 per month. Circulars sent when requested. First National Bank Building. MR. and MRS. HANNA.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

SAFES—WE ARE OFFERING OUR NEW DEtroit steel flange safes, as also an assortment of Hall, Diebold, McSeale & Urban, Mosler, and Cincinnati safes at very low prices for cash. J. GREENHOOD & CO., General Agents Detroit safes, 94 Dearborn-st.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

CHEAP—TWO BILLIARD AND TWO POOL and two parlor billiard tables, new and second-hand pool balls. 236 South Franklin-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THE NEW WILSON RESIDENCES corner Lake-av. and Oakwood-boulevard; accessible to both steam and street cars; Lake-av. houses $1,200 per year; plans at our office. PIERCE & WAKE, 167 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED first-class dwelling with barn, on avenue near Twenty-second-st. MYRON L. PIERCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—CHEAP—BRICK HOUSE; TEN rooms; fine repair; barn; 478 Marshfield-av. Inquire of DR. M'CHESNEY, cor. Randolph and Clark.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT houses on Oak-st., Nos. 421 and 423, just finished. LYMAN & GIDDINGS,
101 Washington-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH, ONE FLAT, 5 rooms, 497 Western-av.
$14, one flat, 5 rooms, 505 Western-av.
$12, one flat, 46 Harvard-st.
$8, first floor, 4 rooms, 17 Grenshaw-st.
Inquire at 522 Western-av.

TO RENT—$38 WEST MADISON-ST.—FINE six-room flat, newly papered, brick block; only $25. Also three and six-room flats south and west, cheap. D. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—494 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR Jefferson Park—Seven-room well-lighted second flat. Apply on premises or to SIMONDS MFG. CO., corner Canal and Washington-sts.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, ALL MODern conveniences, newly papered; No. 198 Thirty-first-st., corner Prairie-av. Apply at Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT OF SIX rooms; rent, $25 a month; furniture for sale at a bargain. Inquire at 457 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—2 FLATS ON NORTH PARK-av., fronting main entrance to Lincoln Park. LYMAN & GIDDINGS,
101 Washington-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT; FIRST-CLASS locality, North Side; furnished elegantly with new furniture, which will be sold at a sacrifice. W. T. CUSHING, 115 Monroe-st., Room 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST FLATS IN the city, $1,200; immediate possession to party buying the fine carpets and part of first-class furniture. C 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—1423 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-furnished rooms; well lighted and heated; gas and bath; board if desired.

TO RENT—531 WABASH-AV.—TWO CONnecting rooms, furnished, for light housekeeping; all improvements.

TO RENT—515 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping or lodging.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED, PLEASant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—1816 INDIANA-AV.—A 9-ROOM house; fine order; with barn. A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 85 AND 87 Dearborn-st. Transients taken. Office 18.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY furnished large front room or suite, with water and gas. Also small warm rooms.

TO RENT—AT 2240 WABASH-AV., FURnished room with all modern improvements.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM FURnished, with or without board. Inquire at 134 Warren-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO gent and wife or one or two gentlemen, with private family; house has all modern conveniences and convenient to business; no May moving. 239 La Salle-av.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED double and single rooms; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, bath. 393 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT — 215 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., near Franklin, store and basement, 20x52, with 9 rooms, newly papered, painted, and calcimined throughout; will rent store or flat separately; possession immediately. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 209 WABASH-AV., 22x186 feet; lighted by a large skylight; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF A LARGE CENTRALly-located store, especially adapted for sewing machines, artist's materials and pictures, and drapery or upholstery business. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE—CORNER WABASH-AV. and Sixteenth-st.; 30x58; formerly occupied as a meat market by T. S. Rogers & Co. W. R. CONDICT, 120 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE 4-STORY AND basement store 211 State-st., near Adams. Apply to JOHN BURKE, 325 Ohio-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT OFFICE ON the first floor; very desirable for bankers, brokers, or insurance office; also one up stairs, 94 Washington-st. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—THREE LOFTS, WITH OFFICE on first floor; East Lake-st.; desirable location; possession at once or May 1. C 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—

WITH STEAM-POWER, ELEVATOR,

AND HEAT.

ROOM 150X75 AND ROOM 75X75

ON SAME FLOOR,

AND CAN BE THROWN INTO ONE IF DESIRED.

ROOM 75X60,

ALSO OFFICES ON GROUND FLOOR.

All the above have excellent lights and insurance rates are extremely low.

IN NEW BUILDING ON CLINTON-ST., CORNER OF FULTON.

NATIONAL TUBE-WORKS CO.

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